

The Merchants' Exchange
Grill Room and Restaurant
319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B.C.
QUINN BROS., Proprietors.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX
HOUSEHOLD
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
See Government Street

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 7 VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY JUNE 17 1900 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Making Room.
To Make Room
For New Goods we
Have Decided
to Offer
a Special Discount
on all
JEWELERS,
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Challoner & Mitchell.

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CHAMPAGNE
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We pay for the advertisement and do not tack
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Hudson's Bay Co.
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it. Showers of purchasers will follow, suc-
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CARBOLIC SOAP 3 bars for 20c.
ELECTRIC SOAP50c. Box
ROSS' LAUNDRY50c. Bar.
TOILET SOAP15c. Box
TAYLOR'S WASHING POWDER, 25c. pkg
PEARLINE2 for 25c.
SAPOLIO10c. Cake.
MONKEY BRAND SOAP5c. Cake
DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

TO CANNERS AND OTHERS
We are fully stocked to supply you with
DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISH-
INGS, OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and
DRILLS.
All orders shipped same day as received.
Write us for samples and Quotations.
J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street. VICTORIA, B. C.

Lime!
Lime!
Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark.)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the mar-
ket. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime"
will last twice as long as those made with
inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE
MARK (Marble Bay Lime).
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY"
LIME will go further than six of any
other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS' BRAND" IS A
SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR
PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE
SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in
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CONTENTS OF
Nicely Furnished House
Can now be seen at City Auction Mart, 73
Yates street, to be sold by public auction
ON TUESDAY NEXT
Particulars later.
W. JONES, City Auctioneer
Telephone 603.

LIME JUICE.
GILLON'S IMPERIAL QUARTS
GILLON'S IMPERIAL PINTS
ROSE'S REPUTED QUARTS
ROSE'S CORDIAL REPUTED QUARTS
Mineral Waters
GODESBERGER, "GERMAN" and the Popular
TAN SAN.
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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Premium Income \$4,206,040.00
Reserve Fund \$5,377,895.00
Settlement of all Claims made without reference to
Head Office by
ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.
General Agents for British Columbia.

Houde's
STRAIGHT CUT
Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC
ARE BETTER THAN
THE BEST.

IT COMES HIGH IN PRICE, BUT YOU MUST HAVE IT.
Mellor's Pure Mixed Paints
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THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers
Can be retained to conduct
Auction Sales
And make valuations on all kinds of Real
and Personal Property, in city or district;
the contents of residences, wholly or partly
furnished.
Victoria Transfer Company
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament,
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Livery & Hack Stables
10, 21, 23 Broughton st., foot of Broad
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS
AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY
HOUR OF THE DAY OR
NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 120.
TENNIS GOODS.
FISHING TACKLE.
All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery,
Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books,
etc., at
FOX'S.
78 GOVT ST.

CHICKENS.
Just received 15 dozen fine
Laying Hens.
At
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd
CITY MARKET.

Is In A
Tight Place
Seymour's Force Is Hemmed
In Between Lang Fang
and Yung.
Masses of Chinese Troops in
Front and Railway Be-
hind Cut.
Fighting in Pekin But No Con-
firmation of Von Kettler
Murder.

A Lull In
Developments
The Political Situation Un-
changed Up to Last
Evening.
Opinions From the Mainland—
An Interesting Ottawa
Telegram.

London, June 16.—(4 a.m.)—There is no confirmation of the reported destruction of the legations in Pekin and the killing of the German minister, Baron Von Kettler, nor the later report of the fighting between the British and the Chinese.

The despatches from Shanghai dated last evening state that Admiral Seymour's force is in a tight place between Lang Fang and Yung, with enormous masses of soldiers in front, while the Boxers, with more soldiery, are cutting the railway in the rear. The column is reported short of provisions and water. Kiang Nan arsenal, outside of Shanghai, is sending vast quantities of munitions north.

All is quiet at Shanghai, but trade has been disrupted. It is stated that 7,000 Americans are coming from Manila, and that large forces of Japanese are also en route. The wires south to Tien Tsin have been cut, and the city telegraphically is isolated.

According to a special from Vienna, it is stated in diplomatic circles there that the question of intervention is under discussion by the powers to re-establish order in Pekin and elsewhere. This, it is said, emanated from England, and is supported by Germany and Austria, but it is doubtful if Russia and France will agree to the proposition.

London, June 17.—The latest Chinese reports state that the British marines and sailors fought the troops of Gen. Gung Fuh Siang several hours, and many Chinese were killed.

London, June 16.—A special despatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says it is reported that the audience of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister to China, with the Tsung Li Yamen, five foreign ministers demanded a safe conduct for servants and their people, notifying the Tsung Li Yamen that they could no longer maintain relations with the government. The answer was certainly not what could be expected in a civilized country. This was followed by an increase of the forces around the gates, and the next night, widespread incendiarism. This incendiarism, according to the special despatch from Shanghai, prevailed among the foreign residences. The massacre of native Christians and other friends of the foreigners was also common. The buildings of the American missions, the customs, the mess quarters and a number of other structures were destroyed. The guards alone saved foreigners, who, it is stated, huddled in the legations, and very short of food and deserted by native servants.

The latest Chinese reports state that the Empress has ordered Liu Kung Yih, Chang Chi Tang and Li Hung Chang to hasten to Pekin. They will probably find an excuse for declining.

The latest edict against the rioters especially avoids mentioning the Boxers. Berlin and St. Petersburg despatches assert that Russia and Germany have combined for common action in China. It is reported that a high Russian personage is going to Berlin to arrange details, and that Russia does not wish to compromise her relations with China by a rupture which would only be to the disadvantage of the other powers.

Despatches from Tien Tsin received in Berlin state that the Boxers entered Pekin on the evening of June 13, destroyed several missions and attacked the legations, but were repulsed with blood and Maxim guns. No Europeans were reported killed. The attitude of the Chinese troops towards the Boxers was uncertain.

Washington, June 13.—The following cablegram was received to-day at the Japanese legation here from the Japanese government at Tokio: "The situation in North China is daily growing more serious. The Imperial government has consequently, in addition to the fleet already at Taku, decided to despatch a military force of about 1,000 men to Tien Tsin, in order to strengthen the hands of the Japanese minister in China. The latter is acting in full concert with the other representatives of the principal powers."

Paris, June 16.—News of fighting between the European troops and Boxers has enhanced the interest in the situation in China, which is forming the leading feature of all the newspapers. The diplomatic world is naturally very much stirred regarding the attitude taken by the Empress Dowager, even the Japanese and Chinese legations appear doubtful as to the exact condition of affairs. At the Chinese legation considerable uneasiness prevails. The explanation given by the official is that the Boxers are simply outlaws who receive no countenance from the government, and are ill-treating their own countrymen as well as foreigners. Members of the legation whose constant intercourse with Europeans has brought them more into line with Western ideas admit guardedly that the general relation in China is hardly satisfactory and that there is room for beneficial reform, but they are far from pleased at the recent developments which have given Russia an opportunity to play what will probably eventually become a predominating part in the much-feared European contention. Japanese Minister Katow on being interviewed says he has not yet received instructions from his government regarding the action to be taken here, but he has reason to believe Japan will act in concert with other powers, which, in his opinion, is the best method of bringing about prompt and durable tranquility. Isolated action on the part of one or an-

Sweeping
Them Away
The Boers Throw Themselves
Against Rundle's Forces and
Are Driven Off.
Troops Disposed to Cut Off
Transvaal From Orange
River Colony.
Buller Calls Attention to Burgh-
ers Disgraceful Treatment of
Private Property.

London, June 17.—There is no news tonight reported from the seat of war in South Africa, where the British forces are continuing to clear off the Boers on their front, or hold in check or dispersing those threatening the rear of Shoppernek. Gen. Randle's column at Senekal and Pekaarsburg is now almost invulnerable.

President Steyn of the Orange River State is still trying to encourage the burghers. Gen. Dewet is trekking north of Bloemfontein.

In an attack on the Railway Pioneers near Zand river to-day, the Boers were driven off, but Major Seymour, commanding the Pioneers, was killed. He was an American and was formerly employed in the Rand.

The indications are, according to reports from Capetown, that the ministerial crisis will soon be ended by the formation of a cabinet by Sir John Gordon Spragg.

London, June 16.—(5:10 p.m.)—A rumor is rife in the city that Lord Roberts is negotiating with President Kruger and Gen. Botha, through their wives, regarding terms of surrender.

London, June 16.—The war office has received the following message from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria: "Rustenburg was occupied yesterday by Baden-Powell.

"Buller, I hope, is at Standerton.

"Heidelberg will be occupied from this place shortly, and then the Orange River Colony will become completely cut off from the Transvaal.

"Baden-Powell reports that the district through which he passed is settling down satisfactorily. Over 1,000 stands of arms were surrendered, and Hans Eloff and Pete Kruger, son of the President, made submission to him yesterday, having been previously disarmed on their farms.

"Botha's army has retired, and is believed to be at Middleburg. His rear guard was surprised and entirely routed by Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry."

The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller: "Laing's Nek, June 15.—Now that Natal is clear of the enemy, I wish to call attention to the disgraceful way in which private property was treated in the part of the colony they occupied. Their wilful and needless damage is completely everywhere, and houses when not with filthy ingenuity. That this has been done with the consent of the leaders is proven by the fact that, while in Charlestown every house was wrecked, in Volksrust, two miles off—but in the Transvaal—every house was intact."

PAN-AFRICAN.
A Colored Conference to Be Held in July
in London.
London, June 16.—July will witness a Pan-African conference in London, with the object of securing increased recognition of the rights of Great Britain's colored subjects. The idea originated with Mr. H. S. Williams, a native of Trinidad, whose appeal met with an enthusiastic response and South Africa, the West Indies, Abyssinia, and it is said the United States, will send representatives with a view of looking after the interests of the colored race.
CHEMAMINUS NOTES.
Social News From the Thriving Lumber
Centre of the Island.
Chemaminus, June 16.—The Cowichan and Soanens lodges, I.O.G.T., visited Chemaminus Lodge, No. 40, on Thursday evening and an enjoyable time was spent.
Capt. Armstrong, of the ship Drumuir, Mrs. and Miss Armstrong, Capt and Miss Gibson have returned from a visit to Victoria; Miss Gallant, of Vancouver, is here on a visit to her parents; Mrs. Thos. Elliott and Miss R. Elliott, of Victoria, and Miss Portmore, of New York, are spending a few days with friends here.
LONDON DOCK STRIKE.
It Will Likely Be Settled Soon.
London, June 16.—The London dock strike, involving 10,000 men, will probably be amicably settled by the London Chamber of Commerce, whose offer to arbitrate has been accepted by the strikers. They demand full recognition of their trade union and increased wages. The strike is not old enough to have its effect seriously felt.
WILL NOT AGREE.
Queensland Refuses Compromise on Fed-
eration Bill.
London, June 16.—Queensland refuses to abide by the federation compromise made by the Australian delegates in London, and there now seems a possibility that the bill will be withdrawn by the Imperial government and referred back to Australia.
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Stearns' signature on each box.



ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

We take stock next month and before doing so have decided to greatly reduce our

TWO MONSTER STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Doors Open Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock.

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.



Telephone 291. Telephone 144. Goods in many new ideas, and China curios

THE GAUNTLET IS DOWN!

The people of this city have emphatically demonstrated their alertness to the marvellous Shoe Bargains we have the good fortune to offer at our **CLEANUP SALE**. Crowds yesterday blockaded the store and tomorrow extra salespeople will assist in facilitating things for your convenience. These quotations excite wide-spread favorable comment and it signifies our determination to continue the raid on certain lines and styles of Shoes, until we can truthfully assert that we are "cleaned up." The Styles, Leather and Workmanship of these inducements are precisely as represented and in every solitary transaction we guarantee perfect satisfaction or your money back for the asking! We make the "modest" prediction that this sale will touch every hamlet in British Columbia, and it will do so because when we say a thing it's so, and this

GREAT CLEAN-UP SALE

is traught with superb values found in no Past Retailing traditions!

To-Morrow is the time and this is the place to Buy.

282 Pairs of Ladies' \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Boots, for Monday's Selling 65c.

MISSSES' \$2.50 BOOTS 55c. Misses Fine Button and Lace Boots — Pebble, Goat, Vici Kid and Dongola Leathers; heel and spring heels; new toe shapes, heavy welted and flexible machine sew'd soles 55c	LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS Black, Vici Kid and Dongola Leathers, new toe shapes, turn and flexible machine-sew'd soles; values ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00. You "never saw the like before," and won't again. \$1.25	SPECIAL ITEMS Polish, 25c. kind 10c Children's and Infants' French Kid Button Shoes 15c Women's French Kid Button Shoes, plain toes, value \$2.00 to \$4.00 40c Children's Tan-col'd Button Shoes, value \$1.50 to \$2.50 50c Women's Black and Tan Oxfords 80c Women's Fine Black, one strap bow and buckle Sandals 95c	LADIES' SLIPPERS In Kid and Satin, all colors and variety of toe shapes, one strap, with and without bow and buckle, regular value \$2.25 to \$4.00. \$1.45 MISSSES' SHOES Black and Colored Shoes, in fine turned and flexible machine soles, kid and vesting tops, new, stylish toes in value ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.50, at 95c CHILDREN'S Shoes in every conceivable shape and style, all colors and descriptions. We have put them all together and sell them at 70c	CHILDREN'S AND MISSSES' Black and colored Shoes and Oxfords; a condensed lot of fine turn and flexible machine-sewed shoes, in Kid, Cloth and Vesting Tops, lace and button, and numerous toe shapes, values ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50, all sizes and widths 95c Special for the Men Folks. Men's Fine \$3.00 and \$4.00 Shoes, in Lace and Congress, Box Calf, Vici Kid, Kangaroo and other leathers, tan, black, brown and chocolate shades; heavy, medium and light-weight Goodyear welted soles \$1.95	BABIES' SHOES We have many pairs Infants' Fine Shoes, bought at such a cut-rate sacrifice as to leave vision alone the true criterion of the gulf between value and sale price. Prices from 75c to 25c LADIES' LACE BOOTS Black and colors, Silk Vesting and Kid Tops, all shapes and designs, values from \$2.75 to \$4.50. None better manufactured for wear, fit and ease. \$1.95 MEN'S \$5.00 SHOES \$2.95 Black and colors, in Vici Kid, Box and Casco Calf; Lace and Congress in a range of styles that is bound to meet your highest expectation. \$2.95
LADIES' \$4.00 SHOES 95c. Ladies' Fine French and Vici Kid Shoes, button, different toe shapes, turn and flexible machine-sewed soles, easy and durable, and made by the largest and best shoe factory in existence. 95c	RANDOM LOTS Men's Dancing Pumps and Low Shoes in all Leathers, worth \$1.50 to \$3.00 95c Men's Black Shoes, in Lace and Congress 95c Boys' and Youths' Black Shoes, in lace, durable and perfect in fit 85c				

We warrant every Shoe we sell. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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BIG SHOE STORE.

If you buy them of us they're All Right.

103 Government St.

See the Banner.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability:

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERGIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year \$3.00
Six months 1.50

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months40

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

THE WAR.

News from Roberts is very satisfactory. He understands that the army which has been confronting him has retired to Middelburg, which is the most important town between Pretoria and the Portuguese frontier. It is 91 miles from Pretoria. The London rumor that he is treating with Kruger and Botha as to terms of peace, through the medium of Mrs. Kruger and Mrs. Botha, may have a very solid foundation. In view of what is transpiring in China, it is quite possible that Lord Salisbury may be disposed to bring the war to a conclusion as rapidly as can be done, and if all that is at stake is a matter of terms as to Kruger and his commanders, some conciliation may be extended.

We heard from Ruddle yesterday morning, and he seems to be driving Steyn into a corner. Buller is thought to be already at Standerton, which is about one-third of the way between Laing's Nek and Johannesburg. Buller is to send a force down to Heidelberg. This will put our troops in three places along the railway, which runs near and almost parallel to the southern frontier of the Transvaal, namely, at Volksrust, Standerton and Heidelberg. Between 100 and 120 miles south of this line Ruddle's three divisions are moving northward, and Steyn and his command are between the two lines. It ought not to be long now before we hear of the complete defeat, if not the capture, of the ex-Free State president.

Radon-Powell is coming up in splendid fashion from the west, and Hunter is making fine progress from the southwest. Indeed, the work that is being done on all sides is as satisfactory as could be wished.

Buller has been compelled to draw attention to the outrageous manner in which the enemy dealt with private property in Natal. The case which he makes out shows plainly enough that the commanding officers have been cognizant of this vandalism. It will have one good effect. It will destroy the last remnant of sympathy felt for the Boers, who have shown themselves to be no better than savages in many particulars.

There seems to be a troublesome lot of fellows along the railway between Bloemfontein and Pretoria, and Methuen is having a busy time of it protecting the railway from their sudden raids. Their movements are such as no commanding officer can foresee, and will probably prove vexatious until, by some good stroke of fortune, Methuen is able to get hold of the leader of the marauders.

THE NEW PREMIER.

If any one may judge from telegrams received and from expressions of opinion throughout the city, there is already manifest a new feeling of security as to the business interests of the province, owing to the acceptance of the Premiership by Mr. James Dunsmuir. This is natural, for the extent of Mr. Dunsmuir's private interests is the best possible guarantee that so far as he is able to guide it, future legislation in British Columbia will be along lines that will foster the investment of capital and create settled conditions. At the same time it must not be forgotten that Mr. Dunsmuir is the largest individual employer of labor in British Columbia. During his canvass in South Wellington he told his employees that he wished to get closer to them, to understand their needs and to meet them as fully as he could. We believe that in the broader field of responsibility upon which he has entered this same principle will guide him. It is impossible to talk with him on the political situation without being impressed by his determination to do simply what is right. We believe this will be the keynote of his administration and are

satisfied that the wage-earners of this province will find that they have no truer friend than James Dunsmuir.

Notwithstanding his immense interests and his long residence in British Columbia, Mr. Dunsmuir is not personally very generally known. He has been a busy man all his life and is retiring in disposition. Those who know him best trust him the most, and have the most confidence in the singleness of his motives and his desire to deal fairly by all. He is a good fighter and when he thinks he is being imposed upon will stand by his guns without flinching. He showed this in respect to the anti-Chinese legislation. He believed that an effort was being made to interfere with his constitutional rights as a British subject and notwithstanding the outcry against him, he fought the legislation in question until it was declared unconstitutional by the highest court in the Empire. When he had established his right in the premises beyond all question, and after the report of the Royal Commission appointed by the provincial government, which was certainly not unfavorable to his contention, he came forward and voluntarily offered to dismiss all Chinese miners from his employ as soon as white men could be got to fill their places. This promise will be kept. Mr. Dunsmuir's opponent at the late election was and is his employee. At a meeting held at one of his mines, Mr. Dunsmuir said: "Mr. Radcliffe asked me the other night if I would put him out of the mine because he was running against me, and I told him I would not. He then asked me if I would interfere with his sons, and I said I would not." Then he added: "You have been told that I would know how you vote and would discharge those who vote against me. I tell you that I will not know, and that if any one of you thinks that Mr. Radcliffe is a better man to represent you than I am, you are at perfect liberty to vote for him, and I only ask you to vote for me if you think I am likely to be the better man for the place." This is the language of the man who is now Premier of British Columbia, and it gives an insight into his character that is most gratifying. The interests of capitalists will have no better friend in Premier Dunsmuir than will the interests of the wage-earners.

The new Premier will bring to bear upon the discharge of his duties business ability of a high order. He has been accustomed for years to deal with large enterprises. The great establishments of what is ordinarily spoken of as Comox, at South Wellington, at Extension and at Ladysmith show a degree of constructive ability and a mastery of details of no ordinary character. Many people suppose that Mr. Dunsmuir is simply a man who inherited a good property and kept it together. He is much more than this. He has vastly developed the interests which came into his control upon his father's death. The things which have been done at Extension alone during the last two years, if they had been achieved anywhere else on the Pacific Coast, would have been the subject of columns of description and laudatory editorial.

We believe that British Columbia will have in Mr. Dunsmuir a strong and progressive Premier. He will be Premier in fact as well as in name. He may not display what our friends in the United States call "meteoric statesmanship." He will go forward cautiously, but resolutely. His own financial position is as well assured as any man can desire, and he has no object to serve in accepting office but the promotion of the welfare of the province. All that the Colonist asks is that he be given a fair chance to prove his ability and sincerity. This we are confident he will have and the result will be the inauguration of a period of substantial prosperity, as far as it can be promoted by anything within the power of the legislature led by a business-like and patriotic government.

LAW AND LIBERTY.

There can be no liberty without law. David in one of his Psalms speaks of walking at liberty, and he argues that he does so because he is under the law of God. Let us look at the philosophical side of the matter and see if there is in the opening statement of this article the paradox that seems at first sight to be present. By law we do not mean statute law, although the principle applies to this within limits. The reference is to the fundamental laws of human action—what may be called the divine law.

If we grant the existence of an intelligent Creator, who has made laws for the Universe which He has called into being, it follows logically that things which conform to those laws are intrinsically right and those which are opposed to them are intrinsically wrong. Christ gave us the touchstone whereby we can test the character of our acts. We are to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. This is an all sufficient rule. Let us apply it in a concrete case. Experience shows us that the best development of mankind takes place within the well-ordered family circle. That relation between men and women, which makes the ideal home possible, is, therefore, intrinsically right, and anything which antagonizes this relation must be intrinsically wrong. Surely no one need be told that the Golden Rule, honestly acted on, will do more than anything else that can be suggested to establish and maintain the home in all its strength and purity. We think no argument is necessary to show the existence and test of laws for the guidance of human action further than what follows from this illustration.

These laws are not restraints on liberty. They render liberty possible. Freedom of action is possible only when we move with the current of universal law. If by some freak of nature a thing could be endowed with the faculty of being always in antagonism to the law of gravity, it would be idle to say it had

freedom of action. The perfectly running piece of machinery has freedom of action because it is fulfilling the purpose of its being. If through any accident it moves contrary to this purpose, the result is not freedom, but destruction. So men, when they are fulfilling the law of their being, are free. If they depart from that law, they lose their liberty and end in ruin.

We would like to impress this thought upon the minds of young readers, namely, that the only true freedom of action is in the direction of what is right. The man who gives himself up to excess is not free, even though he boasts that he has thrown off restraint. He has become a slave to that of which he should be the master. With the consciousness of having done right there is a sense of freedom which cannot exist side by side with the knowledge of wrong-doing. It is true in business, in politics and in every social relation, that the only man who can claim and feel a sense of true freedom is he who can honestly say he has done what is right. That is what is meant by "walking before the law, being at liberty." The Magna Charta of life is a good conscience.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The condition of things in China is serious in the extreme. It will be impossible for Germany to allow the murder of her minister to pass without taking prompt steps to obtain satisfaction, and the destruction of the other foreign legations is only less serious than this. Matters are approaching such a condition that, as the London spectator says, "no one can foresee the end." Nor are the troubles confined to the vicinity of Peking, for riots have broken out along the West River, which is in the southern part of the empire.

The great danger is that the entente, which apparently exists between the powers, may be broken, and if so, confusion worse confounded will prevail. Already it is intimated that Russia knows more about the origin of the existing troubles than has been disclosed. If that power throws off the mask and undertakes to defend the Chinese government from the disciplining, which the other powers will now feel obliged to impose, there will be trouble on a very large scale.

The London papers count upon the co-operation of the United States with Japan and Great Britain. We venture to think that Germany would also be found ready to make a fourth party in such an alliance, if the powers are likely to become divided over the course to be followed. All this is, however, mere matter of speculation. Events have not yet ripened sufficiently to enable any one to determine what the issue will be of the present tension, not to speak of what will follow it.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR SLOW BOWEL.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

25 CENTS PER BOX.
Genuine Vegetable, No Alcohol.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED.

Five hundred white miners and mine laborers for the Wellington, Extension, and Comox mines. Apply to the managers of the said mines.

Sgd. WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO., Limited Liability.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the construction of a small dam, and one and a half miles of dump at Wreck Bay, West Coast, will be received until June 19th, 1900.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

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Rooms 2 and 3, Five Sisters' Block.

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Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.

Just Arrived.

Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose,
AND A FULL LINE OF

Summer Corsets.

MRS. W. BIGG FORD

61-63 Fort St.

25c. Off the Dollar

—AT—

Stoddard's Jewelry Store

63 Yates Street, one door from corner of Broad Street

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 80c

NICKEL STEM WIND AND STEM SET WATCHES \$1.50.
This month only.

EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION
AND IMPORTING AGENTS

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B. C.

Representing the following Houses:

WILLIAM CLARK, Montreal, Canned Meats
LAWRY & SON, LTD., Hamilton, Ont., Smoked Meats, etc.
SIMCOE CANNING CO., Simcoe and Hamilton, Canned Fruits and Vegetables
PORT HOPE PRES. & CANNING CO., Pt. Hope, Canned Fruits & Vegetables
BELLEVILLE CANNING CO., Belleville, Ont., Canned Fruits and Vegetables
JOHN SEALY, St. John, N. B., Fish, etc.
BRANTFORD STARCH CO., Brantford, Ont.,
BALDWIN CON. MILK CO., Baldwin, Que.,
CURTICE BROS., Rochester, N. Y., Blue Label Ketchup
GOODWIN MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mining Candles
G. W. DUNBAR'S SONS, New Orleans, La., Oysters and Shrimps
J. S. FARREN & CO., Baltimore, Md.,
CRESCENT MACARONI CO., Davenport, Ia., Paste Goods
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York City and Elgin, Ill.,
C. E. WHITNEY & CO., San Francisco, Cal., Butter, etc.
W. C. BARNARD & CO., San Francisco, Cal., Beans, etc.
CASTLE BROS., San Francisco, Cal., Dried Fruits, etc.
McALISTER & CO., Singapore, Tapioca and Canned Pineapples
MELLOR & CO., Worcester, Eng., Sauce
MARCOPOLO FILS, Smyrna and Patras, Mediterranean Fruits
JAMES WATSON & CO., Dundee, Scotland, Scotch Whisky, etc.
JOHN GILSON & CO., Leith, Scotland, Scotch Whisky, etc.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO., London, Eng., Gins, Cordials, etc.
LES FILS DE F. SCHMIDT, Bordeaux, France, French Wines
W. R. WORTHAM & SONS, Montreal, Liqueurs, etc.
MEATHER BROS. & CO., Montreal,
ST. RONAN'S MINERAL WATER CO., Innerleithen, Scotland,
etc., etc., etc.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., L'd.

— Dealers in —

HARDWARE,

LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, AND GARDEN TOOLS.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ETC. PIPE, FITTINGS, ETC.

LOGGING AND MINING SUPPLIES.

Telephone 3;
P. O. Box 433.

Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

THOMAS EARLE,

IMPORTER AND
WHOLESALE GROCER

HEAD OFFICE: PIONEER STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

SPECIALTIES—Crown Brand Java and Mocha
Coffee, Pioneer Brand Cream Tartar Baking
Powder, Star Brand Pure Spices.

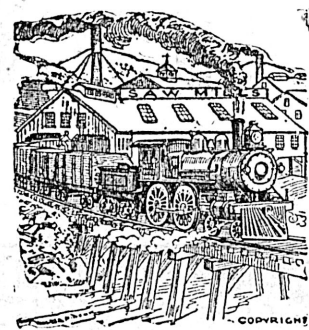
All Warranted Absolutely Pure.

Ask Your Grocer For Them.

Boys Straw Hats.

BLOUSES for BOYS.
WHITE DUCK SUITS.

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES, 87 YATES STREET
COR. BROAD.From the Saw
Mills Direct

We receive shipments of all kinds. We furnish everything from heavy beams to shingles in all the woods available for building purposes at our own special prices.

The Shawmigan/Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard, Discovery street, P. O. Box 203, Telephone 102.



BROWN'S

Four Crown Whisky.

The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

AT THE

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

We handle garments to suit men of all sizes, peculiarities of figure and peculiarity in taste. These garments we are prepared to show in competition with those made by the most

... POPULAR ...

MERCHANT TAILORS

And take the verdict in our favor for style, finish, fit and substantial make up. Outside of the best merchant tailors, we really

HAVE NO COMPETITORS

And when prices are considered, even these are not in the race. All others are immeasurably our inferiors.

ALLEN'S

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

VICTORIA, B.C.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

Band Concert

SUNDAY, JUNE 17th

Duncans

Fifth Regiment Band

Trains Leave E. & N. Depot at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.
FARE 50 CENTS RETURN.

Tickets good for Intermediate Stations,
BICYCLES FREE.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager E. & N. Ry.

St. Alice Water

British Columbia's Natural
Mineral Water

THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS
P. O. BOX 180. TELEPHONE 435.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

FIRE MARINE
ACCIDENT, &c.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd 26 Store St.

General Agents and Commission Merchants.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE ...

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blow Pipe. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dripping in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever & Croup.

Free from All Dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Sunday, June 17.		Monday, June 18.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
4:50 a.m.	8.5 feet	1:10 a.m.	6.4 feet.
11:40 a.m.	2.0 feet.	6:00 a.m.	8.0 feet
7:10 p.m.	9.4 feet.	12:30 p.m.	3.2 feet.
		7:50 p.m.	9.2 feet.

MARINE INSURANCE

SKAGWAY BENNETT, ATLIN DAWSON NOME. AND ALL NORTHERN POINTS. Heisterman & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.
Sunshine Store Polish for Brilliancy.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.
Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.
Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

EIGHT YEARS

Age the key to our door was lost. It has never since been found, consequently the P.P.P.P. has been open day and night all the time. DAVIES, Druggists, 32 Government street.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

A window a minute with Sunshine.
Sunshine Washing Powder will surprise you.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street.

Weiler Bros. have just opened up a fine line of Chinese and Japanese matings, for floor and dado purposes.

Steamer Tees will leave for Skidegate and way ports, Sunday night, 17th inst., at eleven p.m.

For all sorts of troubles—domestic or political—keep Hondt Ceylon Tea ready in the cabinet.

The following are the winning numbers in E. A. Morris' weekly premiums, which were drawn last night: First prize, 2,005; second, 2,226; third, 2,036; fourth, 2,372.

Mr. W. S. Phillips, having accepted the position as manager of the Mammoth Clothing House, 111 Government street, will clear out the balance of the great bankrupt stock of clothing, shoes and furnishings at a big sacrifice, in order to make room for a new stock of goods.

We are prepared to do all kinds of bicycle repairs. Rambler Cycles, Weiler Bros.

A Guarantee

F. W. Fawcett & Co. guarantee that each and every prescription brought to their drug store is carefully dispensed by fully qualified, registered chemists only. Bring your prescriptions. Note address, 49 Government Street.

For Purity and Excellency use Sunshine Malt Vinegar.

Jam Jars at Russell's.

All the gold in Klondike can buy no better wool than the Rambler. Weiler Bros., agents.

A nice variety of smart-looking hammocks at Weiler Bros. The newest colorings and up-to-date styles. (Second floor.)



Did You Hear Our Mafeking Bell

Let us install one in your house. All sizes in stock, from 2 1/2 to 12 inch. Press the button and we will do the rest in making our electric bells work like a charm. Our work in fitting up houses, public buildings, factories and stores with electrical supplies of all kinds is A. 1, and is unequalled in scientific skill and expert work. All work promptly executed, and at small cost.

The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd. 62 Government Street.

For Sale.

Fernwood Road—A first-class house. The Fountain—Near—Several nice cottages. Gordon Head—Neat cottage, good buildings, and ten acres. Several nice houses and cottages to let. Fernwood Road—Close to Superior Cottage, Stable, etc. Bargain at \$1,250. Cash only \$250.

APPLY TO

C. C. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent
34A GOVERNMENT STREET.

Court of Revision.—The resumed session of the court of revision will be held in the city hall to-morrow, commencing at 10 a.m.

A Quiet Day.—Yesterday was a quiet one in police circles, there being no offenders up before Magistrate Hall in the city court.

A Society Event.—On Wednesday next Admiral Beaumont, the captain and officers of H. M. S. Warspite will hold an "At Home." A feature of the entertainment will be a regatta and aquatic sports on Esquimalt harbor.

Arranging a Match.—A match is being arranged between the Amities and Victorians at the Caledonian grounds on June 23.

Last Spike Driven.—On June 8 the last spike of the Cariboo-White Horse division of the White Pass & Yukon railway was driven by Mrs. G. T. Wood, wife of Major Wood of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Firemen Remembered.—John Piercy, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the fire department at the fire at a residence on Lewis street owned by him, a few days ago, has forwarded to Chief Deasy a check for \$10 for the coffee fund, with a suitable letter of thanks.

St. James' Entertainment.—The Ladies' Aid of St. James' church, in connection with the sale of work at the rectory of St. James' on Tuesday, the 19th. There will be selections of music given by the Cecilia orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Longfield.

Sale of Work.—A sale of work will be held in Spring Ridge Sunday school room on Tuesday, in connection with the Twentieth Century Fund. The sale will be held from 3 to 10. Refreshments will be served and a good programme provided, free, in the evening.

Strawberry Festival.—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, who have a good reputation as entertainers, will no doubt sustain it at their annual garden party, strawberry festival and sale of work on the main grounds, Frederick street, on Tuesday afternoon and evening next.

More Donations.—His Worship the Mayor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations: Maple Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Duncan, \$10 for the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home; W. G. Stevenson, Victoria, \$5 for the Indian famine fund.

Excursion to Sidney.—The excursion to Sidney on Saturday, June 23, promises to be a grand success. No doubt many bicyclists will avail themselves of the opportunity of enjoying the smooth roads about Saanich. The Sunday school of the Reformed Episcopal church have now had these excursions for two years, and they have been generally voted to be delightful. Light refreshments can be obtained on the grounds.

Freight For Dawson.—In a letter from H. C. Macaulay, written in Skagway and received here yesterday, the writer stated that, owing to low water in the Yukon river, the transportation companies have been unable to handle all the freight offering, and as a consequence nearly 6,000 tons are awaiting shipment at Bennett. Mr. Macaulay also says that of potatoes and feed there were 1,500 tons at Skagway.

From the Front.—In the last mail which reached Victoria from South Africa was a letter to ex-Chief of Police H. W. Sheppard from his step-son, Pte. Whitley, who is serving with the first Canadian contingent. The letter is dated Bloemfontein, May 11. A number of the Canadian boys were ill in the hospital when the letter was written.

B. V. P. U. Concert.—Yesterday evening the regular weekly concert under the auspices of the Baptist Young People's Union was held in the W. C. T. U. mission hall. A splendid programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings, etc., was successfully given, those taking part being Mrs. Lang, Miss Kilbourne, Miss "Sollicie" Messrs. Lawrence, Etherton and Jackson.

Street Improvements.—At to-morrow evening's regular session of the board of aldermen a report will be submitted from the streets and bridges committee, recommending the appropriation of \$2,000 for street improvements in various parts of the city. The report includes a recommendation that the city at once proceed with the work of laying a cement sidewalk on the east side of Broad street, from Yates to View, and on the north side of View street, from Broad to Douglas.

Another Pioneer Gone.—The old two-story wooden structure built upwards of 15 years ago as an immigrant station, but latterly occupied as a residence, by Pat Keeler and "Mary Ann" was yesterday evening burned to the ground, under the supervision of Chief Deasy of the fire department. Other quarters for the Keeler family have been secured up at Spring Ridge. A final decision in regard to the condemned shacks on Government street will be reached at a special meeting of the council on Friday next, a stay in the proceedings having been granted on the application of counsel for the owners of the buildings.

Imperial Hotel and Restaurant

CORNER OF VIEW AND DOUGLAS STREETS.
Meals at all hours a la carte. All modern conveniences.



Cascara Tablets.....25c.
Dyspepsia Tablets.....50c.
Dutton's Liver Pills.....25c.
Seltzer Salts.....25c.
Citrate of Magnesia 25, 50, 75c.
Perfect Tonic Bitters.....\$1.00
CASARA, BURDOCK AND CLEARY.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST.
98 Government Street.
Telephone 425. Near Yates street.

The Services For Sunday

First Sermons By New Pastor at Metropolitan Methodist Church.

Celebration of Floral Sunday at the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

The services arranged for to-day in connection with the various city churches are of an unusually interesting character. Rev. E. S. Rowe, who arrived in the city on Friday evening, assumes his pastorate in the Metropolitan Methodist church today. He is an able pulpit orator, and regarded as one of the foremost of the foremost preachers in the ranks of Methodism in Canada. He will officiate at both morning and evening services.

Members of the Canadian Order of Odd-fellows will hold their annual church parade at Calvary Baptist church, Herald street, where Rev. J. A. Vichert will preach. The City Band will be in attendance. Members of the order will meet at St. William Wallace hall at 10 a.m.

To-day will be recognized as Floral Sunday at the Royal Jubilee hospital, where there will be special services in honor of the occasion. At 3 p.m. an address will be given by Rev. Bishop Cridge. Rev. T. B. Hastings, president of the Ministerial Association, will conduct the service. Members of the various working societies in connection with the hospital are requested to attend and bring flowers. The public will be cordially welcomed.

At St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral Bishop Orth will deliver his inaugural address.

At St. John's church there will be morning prayer at 11, and evening at 7. The pastor, Rev. Percival Jones, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.
Organ—"Lord of All power and Might"
Hymns—100, 195 and 193
Organ—March Romanza by Dr. Rimant
EVENING.
Organ—Andante in E.....Lematre
Hymns—197, 167 and 139
Organ—Offertoire in B flat.....Dr. Spark
Rev. Canon Beaudouin will preach both morning and evening at Christ church cathedral, the musical arrangements being as follows:

MATINS.
Voluntary—Andante Grazioso.....H. Robinson
Venite
Psalms for the day.
Te Deum
Benedictus
Hymns—161, 640, 36
Kyrie
Voluntary—March Triumphant.....F. Archer
EVENINGSONG.
Voluntary—Adagio in G minor.....Spohr
Pro. Hymn.....601
Psalms.
Magnificat.....Smart
Nunc Dimittis.....Walden
Male Quartette—"God is Love"
C. C. Warren
Messrs. Goward, Worlock, Kent and Vollaaton.
Hymns—534, 222, 219
Voluntary—March Baptiste.....Calkin
At St. Barnabas church the festival services of St. Barnabas day will be repeated, and are as follows: Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; matins, 10:30; choral evensong, 11; flower service, 3 p.m.; choral evensong, with procession, 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portion is as follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—"Comfort Ye".....Handel
Communion Service—Slipper in Hymns—100, 229, 178
Voluntary—Allegro Pomposo.....Newell
EVENING.
Voluntary—Theme with variations.....Beethoven
Pro. Hymn.....149, 150
Magnificat—Slipper in Hymns—149, 150
Pne Dimittis (Bass solo by Mr. Moxon)
Anthem—"Make a Joyful Noise"
Offertory—"At Eventide"
Hymns—413, 412, 428
Voluntary—"Vesper March"
Hymns—413, 412, 428
Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening at the Reformed Episcopal church. Morning subject, "Sunday Excursions"; evening subject, "Choking the Word."

Services will be held in the First Congregational church morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. In the morning the Rev. F. Payne, the pastor, will preach and the subject will be the "Theosodness of Truth." In the evening Mr. George Carter will preach. At 8:15 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiates at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.
Organ—"Andante"
Psalm
Anthem—"Awake, Put on Strength"
Hymns—7, 415, 157
Organ—"Offertory"
EVENING.
Organ—"Largo"
Psalm
Anthem—"The Lord is God"
Hymns—63
Organ—"Way"
Hymns—165, 52
Song—"The Church"
Miss Jemison.
Organ—"Les Rameaux"
Faure
Rev. J. D. P. Knox, the pastor, preaches both morning and evening at the Victoria West Methodist church, the evening subject being "Present Day Evils." There will be a song service led by F. G. Hitt at 6:30 p.m. Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M.A., pastor, the morning subject

"Good Beginnings Make Good Endings."

You are making a good beginning when you commence to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for any trouble of your blood, stomach, kidneys or liver. Persistently taken, this great medicine will bring you the good ending of perfect health, strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

"GISBURN" FOR SALE

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

STRAWBERRIES.



Having purchased the entire output of several of the largest growers, we are prepared to make low quotations for preserving purposes.

FULL LINE OF JAM AND JELLY JARS CALL AND PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.,
The Leading Grocers

Your Presence is Requested at our

Great Removal Sale NOW ON.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK of small MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at 25 per cent. off the marked prices.
The chance of a lifetime to get first-class goods at bargain prices. SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

\$3.00 AUTOHARPS GOING AT \$2.00.

M. W. WAITT & CO., No. 60 GOVERNMENT ST.

Address After June 30th, No. 44 Government St

JUST TO HAND

Boating and Cycling Suits
White Duck Pants
Summer Coats in
Alapaca, Linen and Flannel

The S. Reid Co., Ltd. No. 122 Government St.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.
AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. W. J. ANDERSON,
Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

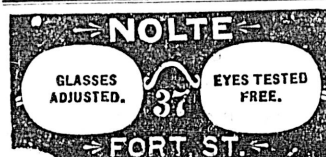
The Light Running

Domestic Sewing Machine.

Familiar words with a new meaning. It makes home happy. It smoothes out wrinkles. It wins the heart of the housewife. If your sewing machine is not giving satisfaction we will be pleased to complete your happiness by placing one of our high grade "Domestic" in your home—No trouble about terms, we can arrange that to suit you. A full supply of needles, oil and other sundries for all machines kept in stock.

FLETCHER BROS.,

Opposite Old Post Office. Telephone 306. 83 Government st.



JUST ARRIVED A Consignment of the

Latest English Styles

—IN—
Ladies' Sailor Hats
Call and Inspect Them.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Mrs. Vigor,
81 Douglas Street.

THE RUSH FOR BARGAINS AT THE WESTSIDE

Great Removal Sale

Is Without a Parallel in the History of Victoria
We're too Busy to Write Our Usual Full Page Ad. But

Look Out for Bargain Chances on
Monday Morning

THE HUTCHESON CO., LD., VICTORIA.

To the Public.

In order that our clerks may enjoy the summer evenings, on and after Wednesday, the 13th inst, and until further notice, our store will close at 7 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government St VICTORIA, B. C.

POSITIVELY

SELLING OUT.

TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

Genuine Clearance Sale

Must Close By Next January.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN

MILLINERY

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

BLOUSES

ORGANDIES AND DRESS GOODS.

AS WELL AS ALL FANCY GOODS.

THE STERLING

88 YATES STREET.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, June 16.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer has risen again over the Pacific coast and plateau region but the weather remains cloudy and threatening in this district, though the rainfall has been light. A trough of low pressure extends southward from Cassiar and Cariboo to Manitoba, and thunderstorms have occurred at Edmonton and Battleford, and also at Havre, Montana. A heavy rainfall of 1.51 inches in the past 12 hours is reported from Medicine Hat.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	55	62
New Westminster	54	65
Kamloops	56	62
Barkeleyville	46	50
Calgary	48	64
Winnipeg	48	54
Portland, Ore.	48	50
San Francisco, Cal.	52	66

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time).

Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy, with occasional local showers.

Lower Mainland: Light winds, mostly cloudy, with occasional showers. perature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

	5 a.m.	Mean	5 p.m.
Barometer	30.01	30.02	30.02
Thermometer	55	58	62
Winds	5	10	15
Clouds	5	10	15

SATURDAY, June 16.

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	10	10 miles southwest.
Noon	8	8 miles west.
5 p.m.	12	12 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.016
Corrected.....30.016
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.00

Store Closes at 7, Evenings.

Cameron's For Boys' Clothing

Has become a household word to mothers who want to buy the best boys' suits for the least money. Over 400 suits to choose from, and each one of them at a guaranteed saving of 20 per cent. Look them over next time the boy wants a new suit, and remember we fit the "big boys," too.

Two-piece suit, the \$2.50 kind, here for\$1.85
Two-piece suit, the \$3.00 kind, here for\$2.40
Two-piece suit, the \$3.50 kind, here for\$2.60
Two-piece suit, the \$4.00 kind, here for\$3.25
Two-piece suit, the \$5.00 kind, here for\$3.90
Three-piece suits\$3.15 to \$4.50
Long trouser suits\$3.85 to \$8.25

W. G. CAMERON.

Cash Clothier,
Furnisher and Hatter.
55 Johnson Street

STRAW HATS,

25 cts.

WORTH DOUBLE.

"THE MAMMOTH"

WE WILL SELL YOU

Underwear for 25c.

TIES 10c.

M. Marks, Proprietor.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

W. S. Phillips, Manager.

CLOSING OUT SALE

The balance of the Bankrupt Stock now in this store to be closed out. Everything must be sold to make room for the New Stock. Big reductions in Men's Suits, Underwear, Shirts, and all kinds of Men's wearing Apparel.

SEE SOME OF OUR BARGAINS.**UNDERWEAR.**

50 Suits, all wool, in stripes, regular price, \$1.50 per suit, sale price \$1.00 a suit.

65 suits, blue merino and stripes, regular price \$1.75 a suit; . Sale price; \$1 a suit.

175 suits, half cotton, good wearing, regular 50c., sale price 25c. a suit; or regular \$1 a suit, Sale price 50c. a suit.

4 dozen odd shirts, regular prices 75 cents, \$1 and 1.25, Sale price 50 cents each.

Suspenders 19 cents.

Boys' pants, 4 to 12 years, 25 cents.

Men's canvas and straw hats (these hats sell at 50c, 75c, and \$1. 25 cents.

MEN'S SUITS.

English Worsted Suits, in blue, grey and fawn colors reduced from \$15 to \$8.75 a suit
A few Halifax Tweeds, in fawn colors, reduced from \$10 to \$4.85 a suit
About a dozen suits of blue wire Serge, in round and square cuts, sold all over town at \$12.50 Our price \$8.50.
A few good, strong Canadian Tweed Suits, in grey and brown, reduced from \$10 to \$6.50 per suit.
Odd Coats and Vests reduced in proportion.

Big Reductions in Men's Hats.

MEN'S PANTS. Over 500 pairs of Men's Pants in all sizes and colors. These will go at about half the usual prices.

For One Week Only See Our Windows for Bargains**MEN'S SHIRTS**

10 dozen flannelette overshirts, regular price 50c. Sale price 25 cents

Soft front shirts, for white collars, the latest styles in pink and blue stripes, regular price \$1.00, Sale price 50 cents

White shirts at 50c. worth \$1. Colored bosom shirts at 50 cents.

20 dozen silk stripe negligee shirts, worth 1.25, Sale price 65 cts.

A good working shirt in black and white stripe, 65 cents

All wool sox, regular 20c., sale price 2 pr. 25c.

Good strong sox - - - - - 3 pr. 25c.

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES

Their Splendid Work in the Face of Heavy Fire Greatly Praised.

London, June 16.—The special correspondent with the Canadian Mounted Rifles writes, under date of Kroonstad, May 19:

"During our halt here we have heard on every hand expressions of admiration of the efficient manner in which the Canadian Mounted Rifles have performed the dangerous work assigned them. The marvellous way in which they have gone through the heaviest rifle and shell fire without suffering any casualties is also the subject of much comment."

"During the week a detachment of 100 of our men from four squadrons, under command of Capt. Chalmers, together with a squadron of Imperial Mounted Infantry, while under command of Col. Alderson, rode out 60 miles without once unsaddling, captured 34 Boers, including a commandant, some field cornets and other officers, and returned to camp without casualties."

"To-day men and horses are much benefited by their long halt here, and are now in condition to stand any amount of further work and hardships. Orders have just been received for two battalions with the rest of Gen. Hutton's brigade and a strong force of cavalry, to march to-morrow at 7 a.m. This is understood to be the beginning of the general advance on Pretoria. Col. Evans commands the First battalion, in place of Col. Herchmer, invalided home. Howe

SHE WAS PALE AND LANGUID

oo Nervous to Sleep, and Daily Grew Weaker and Weaker—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Restored Health and Vigor.

Mrs. E. McLaughlin, 95 Parliament street, Toronto, states:—"My daughter was pale, weak, languid, and very nervous. Her appetite was poor and changeable. She could scarcely drag herself about the house, and her nerves were completely unstrung. She could not sleep for more than half an hour at a time without starting up and crying out in excitement."

"As she was growing weaker and weaker, I became alarmed, and obtained a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She used this treatment for several weeks, and from the first we noticed a decided improvement. Her appetite became better, she gained in weight, the color returned to her face, and she gradually became strong and well. I cannot say too much in favor of this wonderful treatment, since it has proven such a blessing to my daughter."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a blood-builder and nerve vitalizer of most unusual merit. In pill form, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Elmsdon, Bates & Co., Toronto.

remains behind to fill an important position at the depot here. Veterinary Surgeon Hall also remains here in charge of the remount depot."

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carters Little Liver Pills after eating. It will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

Masonic Picnic.—Duncans has been chosen as the place for the Masonic picnic which it is proposed to be held towards the end of next month. The local lodges are already getting their arrangements under way, and it is expected that those in Nanaimo will join in the pleasurable enterprise. Sports of all description, together with a band and dancing will be amongst the features of the outing.

There is no headache in Jesse Moore whiskey. That's because it is pure.

Annual Course.—Lieut. Elliott, with 2nd Lieut. French, have charge of the Second 44th (Fortress) Company, Royal Engineer, at Rod Hill, where the company will undergo its annual course in military engineering. A pleasantly situated camp has been pitched in the old Belmont property.

If you drink brandy 'ry Martell', Three Star.

Their Company Requested.—The Vancouver authorities are straining every effort to secure a Company, 3rd R.C.R., to assist in their Dominion Day celebration. As yet no official consent has been obtained, but as an application was forwarded some weeks ago to Ottawa with that intent, it is very likely that the move will be sanctioned.

When taken at the proper time a little Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey will prevent a cold.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

FISHERMEN'S LICENSES.

Suggestion That They Should Only Be Granted to Three Years' Residents.

Vancouver, June 16.—Geo. Moulding, president of the Fishermen's Union, has sent a petition to the Trades and Labor Council regarding the crowding out of white fishermen by Japanese. He suggests that the law be changed to read that the successful applicant for a fisherman's license must have resided in British Columbia for three years continuously. The parliamentary committee of the council will report on the matter.

The Trades and Labor Council have decided to organize at once for campaign work in case another election being brought on in the near future.

Dr. Leslie Day, the clairvoyant, was arrested yesterday on complaint of a man named Palmer for obtaining money under false pretences. Day put up \$50 bail. Palmer said he would be satisfied with \$20 of this. Day gave it to him and was liberated.

The Senior and Young Men's Conservative Associations will have emergency meetings on Monday morning.

The Imperial Limited was 20 hours late owing to a bridge being washed away near Ashcroft.

Capt. Cates, lessee of the city wharf, is making arrangements for the Puget Sound steamships to call here en route to Skagway.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Natural History.—The Natural History Society will hold their regular fortnightly meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The paper for the evening will be read by Mr. F. Sylvester.

You never have a head in the morning from drinking Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey. Try it.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Major Dupont, J. Crawford, A. M. Young, Justice Irving, F. L. Balse, H. N. Kelly, C. H. Gibbons, C. M. Black, D. Cunningham, Mr. Dohenneuhle, Mrs. Dohenneuhle, A. H. Campbell, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Webster, C. Bosutow, L. S. Carey, W. A. Gleason, Mrs. Campbell, J. M. Boyd, J. Beveridge, W. S. Tamler, B. Roosa.

By steamer Garland from the Sound:

J. T. McNutt, A. Schrogger, J. M. McNeill, J. Hurst, S. S. Wiger, C. Goodman, H. R. Bird, V. Hodgden, H. T. Neuhard, A. J. Noli, G. L. Courtney, R. Ditz.

JOSHUA DAVIES**AUCTIONEER****TRADE SALE**

I have received instructions to sell by public auction on

Thursday, June 21st

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

AT NO. 85 WHARF STREET,

FOR ACCOUNT OF SHIPPERS.

1 case containing 4 black worsted suits, 20 black worsted coats and vests, 20 black worsted suits, 6 ulsters, 1 bale 4-pt. Vacuum blankets.

FOR ACCOUNT OF CONSIGNORS.

Clothing, Sweaters, Jackets, Underwear, Denim Pants, Suspenders, Belts, Hats, Denim and Duck Blouses, Gingham Prints.

65 Tapestry Rugs

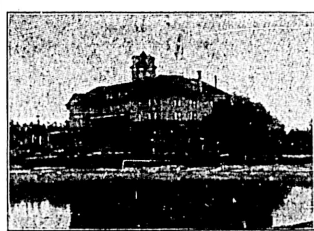
assorted patterns, sizes 9 feet by 9 feet, and 9 feet by 10½ feet. Terms cash.

Canvas, Nos. 2, 4,

—ALSO—
Evaporated Potatoes, Rye Whiskey, Apple Cider, Dried Apples, Raisins, Japan Tea, Jams and Jellies, Vegetable Biscuits, Congou Tea.

Dog Biscuits

Terms cash. JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.



The Leading Summer Resort of British Columbia.

MOUNT BAKER HOTEL

OAK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Open for season 1900. Terms reasonable.

TELEPHONES.

Within the City Limits, four Party Line Telephones now installed as low as \$2.50 per month.

No Installation Charges

For new regulations, particulars as to districts, etc., apply,

R. B. McMICKING, At the Offices of the Company, Five Sisters' Block.

Tenders for Sand.

Tenders properly sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 o'clock on Monday, the 25th inst. for 1,000 cubic yards of clean sharp sand, delivered at Beaver Lake filter beds for the Victoria City Water Works.

100 pounds to be delivered at the office of the water commissioner as sample of quality.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,

Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., June 13th, 1900.

TO LET

Two stores or offices on ground floor in Five Sisters' Block, facing Fort street.

Apply H. M. GRAHAM 41 Government street.

MONUMENTS.

BE SURE TO GET STEWART'S PRICES on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship. Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Victoria Waterworks.

Attention is called to Secs. 22 and 23 of The Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1898, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 10 in the morning and the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter. If water (except water supplied by meter) is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the permitted hours, there shall be charged against the person so using such water the sum of fifty cents additional for each infraction, but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalties attaching to any infraction of this by-law."

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Water Commissioner.

City Hall, April 30th, 1900.

The Excellence and Purity of

Cowan's**Hygienic Cocoa**

Are making it a necessity in every household.

Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate

Is a Delicious Confection.

The Cowan Co., Limited.

TORONTO.

Assay Office & Chemical Laboratory

28 Broad street, (opp. Driard Hotel), Victoria, B. C.

Wm. F. Best, F. C. S.

Analytical Chemist and Assayer

(Hiedelberg and Leipzig.)

Personal attention given to all assaying and chemical analysis.

LUMBER

—AT—

Lake Bennett, Caribou & Closeleigh

SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Parties Building Scows, Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

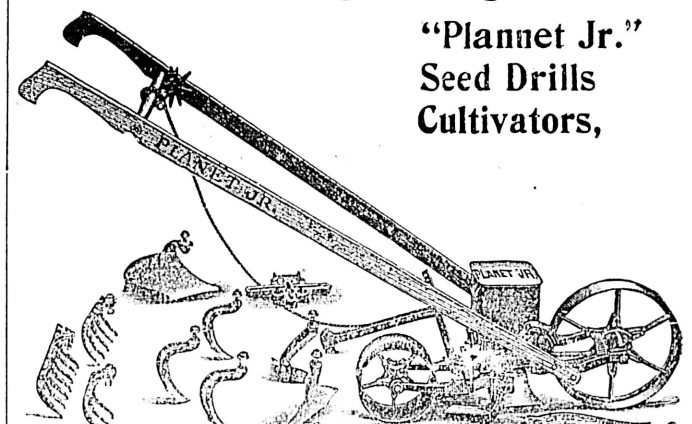
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E.G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED

LIABILITY.

Offer the following seasonable goods

"Plannet Jr." Seed Drills Cultivators,



Garden Tools, all kinds, Lawn Mowers, Hose Hose Reels, Lawn Sprinklers Etc.

L33 A FULL LINE OF

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, FARM MACHINERY, VEHICLES, ETC

THE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGES are the best, and therefore the cheapest ranges in the world.

Geo. Powell & Co.

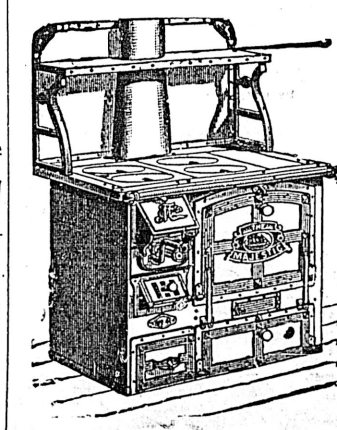
AGENTS.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St

Fruit Jars, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Fillers.
Jelly Glasses, all sizes.
Granite Fruit Kettles, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Rubber Rings, all sizes.
Stoves, General House Furnishings and Hardware are our special lines.

Cheapside,

VICTORIA, B. C.



More Money For Sealers

Over Fourteen Thousand Dollars to Be Distributed to Local Sealers.

The Steamer Manauense Fined Four Hundred Dollars by Customs.

Through the efforts of Collector of Customs A. R. Milne, the residue of the sealing claims consequent to the seizures in the Behring sea several years ago have been settled by the department of marine and fisheries. In all \$14,300 has arrived here to pay off the remaining claims of the sealers. Of this over \$13,000 is to be handed over to the Indian department who will handle the payment of the Indians—and that amount goes to satisfy the Indian hunter's claims for the illegal seizures by the United States cutters during 1894-5-6. The white sealers receive but little over a thousand dollars. These payments will complete the sealing award, and when all the cheques have been awarded over \$300,000 will have been distributed by Collector Milne in settlement of the claims of the sealers. When the award was made by the Behring sea claims commission which sat here in 1897, there were many cases, that, owing to the fact that the claims were not represented, were overlooked and not provided for. The collector of customs brought this fact to the notice of the department of marine and fisheries, and that department authorized him to make an investigation and report on the several claims. This investigation involved no small amount of work, but it was at length completed and forwarded to Ottawa, and now the money has been awarded for the settlement of these claims.

The work of disbursement will be begun at once. The white sealers will be paid by the collector at the custom house and the Indian department will look after the payment of the natives. The collector has taken precaution though to protect the Indians, for no powers of attorney will be recognized and the monies due the Indians will be paid to no middleman—in fact to none but the Indian entitled to the money, or, if he be dead, to his established heirs.

The claims would have been long since settled, but so many of the claims called for investigation, and much analysis of the cases had to be gone into by the collector. To show how thoroughly the claims were investigated in the first instance, the commission have been settled, and how wide as has been the search for the sealers entitled to recompense, one cheque is now awaiting a sealer named Jacobson at the British consul at Yokohama. This man is now engaged in sealing on one of the Japanese owned schooners sailing out of Hakodate, and the cheque awaits him on his return from the present voyage. Other awards have been made in South America, in fact in many corners of the globe.

For one man, to whom about three hundred dollars was coming, there was quite a long search and much enquiry from British consuls around the world. Nothing was heard of the man until about a year or so ago he was found by a purest accident in the Bonin islands. The late sealer is now living among the semi-civilized natives of the islands, which lie some hundreds of miles south of Japan, and every year he goes up to Yokohama—as the old-time Cariboo miners came to Victoria in the early days—to have a little time. He straggled into the office of the British consul at Yokohama to ask the news, and the talk drifting to sealing matters, the consul notified him that he had received enquiries from Victoria in regard to him and told him that a cheque awaited him at the port. "All right said the ex-sealer, I'll come up next year and get it. The money, no doubt, paid the expenses of the next blow-out at Yokohama.

THE MANAUENSE FINED.
Paid Four Hundred Dollars at Lady-smith for Leaving Vancouver Without Papers—Is Loading Here.

Steamer Manauense arrived at the outer wharf last night from the Lady-smith colliers, where she loaded six hundred tons of coal—three hundred tons for bunker coal and two hundred as cargo. Her purser left \$400 of her owners' money at Lady-smith, the vessel having been fined to that amount for having left Vancouver without a clearance, for having left without filing manifests of the cargo which she was laden, and, the customs people say, for having neglected to pay sundry accounts, harbor dues, etc. The fine was paid under protest and the steamer proceeded today.

Officers of the steamer on her arrival here said the fining of the vessel "had arisen out of a misunderstanding." The trouble in the first place, they explained, had arisen from the fact that a "knocker" (that is an informer who gives information whereby others suffer as a result) "had got in his work." This man is thought to be a discharged engineer, who was let out in San Francisco, and he knew that when a British steamer left a British port the law required that her engineer should hold British papers. The chief engineer of the Manauense, Mr. Armstrong, holds American papers and the engineer discharged in San Francisco, the officers say, undoubtedly notified the Vancouver customs of this fact, for when the steamer was ready to leave there, the customs authorities said that it was necessary to have an engineer who held British papers. When such an officer was secured the steamer could leave port. It was in the early morning before a British engineer could be rounded up. At length, though, Mr. McMillan, formerly of the Empress of Japan, was secured, and the steamer left. Several things were neglected, though, before leaving—

hence the trouble. In the first place the steamer got no clearance, no manifests were filled as required, and other important papers were left behind. The dues, though, her officers say were all paid. Despatches were sent to Vancouver last night to endeavor to secure the left-behind papers.

The Manauense has a cargo of seven hundred tons of flour loaded at Vancouver, and she will load three hundred tons of rolled oats from Brackman & Kers' mills at the outer wharf. She will probably sail for St. Michael on Monday.

The Manauense since she came out from England during the Klondike rush, staggering under a cargo that was two-thirds whiskey, has given more items of news to Coast papers than any other vessel on the Pacific. There were law suits here over repairs, a disappearance of the master, then the voyage to Manila with troops on which she all but foundered, and other incidents which were many and varied.

A FISHERY PATROL.

The Quadra Will Protect the Interests of the Cannermen and Watch For Poachers.

During the cruise North on which she has just left, the D. G. S. Quadra is to make the first extended and systematic patrol that has yet been attempted in connection with the British Columbia fisheries. It will be remembered that last spring the Northern cannermen experienced considerable difficulty with their fishermen and other employees, who, as there were no resident representatives of law and authority, had matters very much their own way. At the same time illegal fishing and poaching were common, preventive authority again being missed.

This spring the cannermen (the British Columbia Cannery Co. acting as spokesmen) petitioned the Dominion government to despatch a revenue cutter North, with power to remain throughout the season, and by her presence prevent a recurrence of disorders or any violation of the regulations that the government in its wisdom has prepared for the protection of the industry.

The department decided to accede to this request, and Commander Walbran received instructions from Ottawa to proceed North immediately and patrol the coast so long as he may regard it as necessary. No special instances of wrong-doing as yet committed occasion this step, the plan being to have the Quadra on hand where she is most needed, and thereby avert lawlessness of every kind and degree.

The fishing was to have commenced on the 10th instant on the Skeena, and about the 1st of July at Rivers Inlet, which place the Quadra will visit shortly after that date. She will during her trip in the North keep closely in touch with all the Northern fishing waters, the Skeena more particularly, preserving peace and order, seeing that proper nets are used, enforcing the general regulations—and incidentally, perhaps, giving these, devoting themselves chiefly to a little attention to the American halibut poachers, of whose operations complaints have frequently been made, although side waters, will require special cruising and attention.

The Quadra is expected to be away at least four or five weeks, and on her way North will take material and arrange for the construction of annexes to the lighthouses at Pointer Island, Dryad Point and Ivory Island. According to the views of many of the water-front community, the Quadra's present trip illustrates the urgent necessity for a second government steamer to specially care for the fishery interests. In order to take up this service the Quadra is of course forced to abandon for the time her regular lighthouse and buoy work, of which there is much to do.

LUMBER CARRIER ARRIVES.

The Amelia Reaches the Royal Roads From a Japanese Port.

The German ship Amelia arrived off the quarantine station last night. She comes from Nagasaki, and is to go to Chemainus to load a lumber cargo. The Drummuir, now loading at Chemainus, is expected to be loaded about the middle of this week. The Victoria Lumber Company, at that port, have put up five new cottages for their employees.

MARINE NOTES.

Sealers Spreading Their White Wings—Danube Due To-morrow.

The sailing vessels J. D. Peters, Charmer, and Rufus E. Wood and the steamer Bristol are all loading coal cargoes at Lady-smith for Dutch Harbor and St. Michael.

British bark Thistle will shortly sail from Hongkong for the Royal Roads. Sealing schooners E. B. Marvin and Dora Siewerd have sailed and the Libbie, which cleared yesterday, the Minnie, which yesterday joined the fleet at the wharves and the Director will sail at the beginning of this week.

The steam yacht Mou Ping, which arrived from Hongkong, where she was built, on the Queen Adelaide, had her steam trial yesterday and leaves for Vancouver today.

The torpedo boat destroyer Sparrowhawk is to go into the dry-dock, where she will spend about eight days being overhauled, about the end of the month. The steamer Alice Gertrude will arrive from the South on Monday morning and Tuesday the Victorian will resume her service.

R.M.S. Empress of China left Vancouver Friday afternoon for this port. Steamer Danube is due from Skagway to-morrow.

Steamer Toes will sail from Nans and way ports on her first trip under the new weekly schedule which has been inaugurated by the C.P.N. Co.

British ship Cedarbank, en route here for orders from Hongkong, has been chartered to load wheat at Portland at \$2.50.

When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Begin taking it at once.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

With Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies You Can Doctor and

CURE YOURSELF

No Guess Work—No Experimenting—No Big Doctor's Bills—Each Remedy Has Plain Directions, So There Can Be No Mistake.

A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Mr. H. Manning, 450 Dorchester street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, says: "I was troubled with a severe cough, accompanied by pains in the chest, shortness of breath, night sweats, expectoration and loss of flesh. This continued for some time. I had lost my appetite and was greatly debilitated. After using Munyon's Remedies for three weeks my cough is better, I have no more night sweats, no pain, my appetite has returned and I sleep well. I am feeling very much stronger after being confined in doors most of the winter."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, loss of vision, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the organs.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price \$1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. \$1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Wanted Immediately.

An up-to-date horizontal action engine, 25 to 30 horse power, 6 ft. fly wheel, together with all connections to be let for sale. Full particulars with price and where machinery can be seen. Apply HORIZON, AL, P. O. Box 88.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of powers contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by William Douglas, auctioneer, at his rooms, Douglas street, in the City of Victoria on Tuesday, June 19th, P. M. 1900, and on the 20th of the following property:

Lot eighty-nine (89) and one hundred and four (104) Lake Hill Estate, according to a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, and numbered one hundred and eighty (180), District of Victoria, being a subdivision of section forty-nine (49), fifty (50), and sixty-four (64), and part of section eighty-two (82) Victoria and Lake Districts in the province of British Columbia.

The said lot eighty-nine (89) consisting of five acres, is cleared and sown with grass. Lot 104 also consisting of five acres is partly cleared, and on this lot is a small house. Both lots are enclosed with a good upright fence.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to DAVIS, MARSHALL & MACNEILL, Venditors Solicitors, Vancouver, B.C. Or to Messrs. BODWELL & DUFF, Barristers, etc., Victoria, B. C. Dated this 15th day of June 1900.

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital (Incorporated 1890.)

The tenth annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the institution will be held in the City Hall on Friday, the 20th June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Business: Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31st May, 1900, and the election of directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: H. D. Helmcken, Joshua Davies, F. B. Pemberton, and Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The city council nominate five (5), the local government three (3), and the French Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen (15) directors. All donors of money, and annual subscribers of \$5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

F. LEWISTH, Secretary. Victoria, B. C., 13th June, 1900.

EXCURSION TO DUNCANS.

Programme of the Concert by the Fifth Regiment Band.

For the excursion to Duncans today trains will leave the E. & N. railway depot, Store street, at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., the fare being but 50 cents for the round trip. Bicycles will be carried free. Following is the band concert programme:

Sacred March—"Bay State Command." (Introducing the hymn "Approach Ye Faithful.")

Overture—"Crown Diamonds" Auber
Nocturne Religieuse—"Simplicity" Monce
Reminiscences of Gungl Arr. Claus
Selection—"Clorindy" Marlow
Grand Selection—"Cavalleria" Mascagni
Paraphrase—"Abide With Me" Monk
Grand Selection—"Les Huguenots" Meyerbeer
Popular Selection—"Pleasant Memories" Boettger
March—"Holla Across the Sea" Sousa
God Save the Queen.

ITCHING PILLS
Mr. O. T. St. John, Dominion Inspector of Steamboats, 240 Victoria Street, Toronto, writes: "I suffered for nine years with itching piles. After trying many remedies in vain, I began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment and it has entirely cured me. More people have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment than by all other remedies combined. It never fails to cure piles."

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star dabbary.

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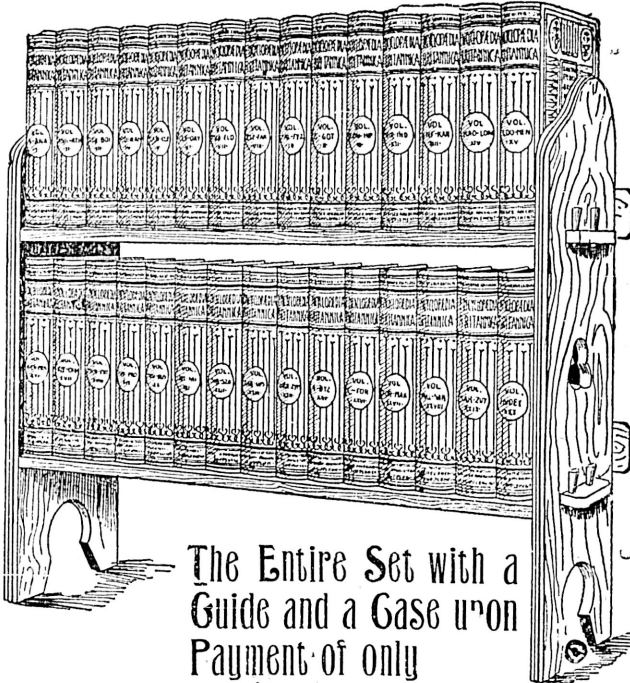
Sold for years for \$180 and \$125; now offered for a few days at about 1-3 these prices. The Greatest Reference Library in the English Language. A world-known work. The Standard Encyclopaedia for over a century. The highest authority on any subject.

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The Knowledge of the Whole World Compressed into six feet of Bookshelf.

"Give Your Boys a Chance."

Were the closing words of an address by Abraham Lincoln. He realized that parents are responsible, in a degree, for what their children become. If you have children, study their individual tendencies, and place the best possible educational advantages before them. A way has been provided in the New Werner Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, complete in 30 volumes. The best thoughts on all subjects in the history of man are treasured there. A systematic study of this work is equal to any college course. Algebra, Anatomy, Architecture, Building, Electricity, Political Economy, are a few of its articles which have been adopted by Yale, Harvard and Columbia colleges. Toronto University and all leading Canadian colleges adopted its articles as text books. This shows in what esteem it is held by the highest educators in the land.



The Entire Set with a Guide and a Case upon Payment of only

ONE DOLLAR==\$.00.
Balance in Easy Payments.

Our Mr. Corbett will be at Messrs. Hibben & Co's. Store for a few days with full sets of the work, and those interested in obtaining this great library are cordially invited to call and examine the work.

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Is composed of thirty volumes of over 850 pages each, and represents a library of 140 ordinary duodecimo volumes, each illustrated with two full-page engraved plates and sixty separate illustrations. Each page of the work contains as much type matter as five pages of an ordinary octavo volume printed in the usual style and type for library use. Taking the usual octavo volume of 600 pages for a basis, there are in this edition of the Britannica.

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7 Volumes on Agriculture,
6 Volumes on Games, Music and Legends, and whole libraries on Natural History, Biography, Fine Arts, Etc.

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SECOND.

THE TIME DURING WHICH THESE TERMS AND PRICES PREVAIL IS LIMITED.

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Are constantly coming up every day in literature, art and science, which you wish you knew, but you don't. Make up your mind that you are not going to be caught this way very often. Whenever a new subject is brought to your attention, dig into it and learn all you can about it. The Encyclopaedia Britannica is the reliable source from which clergymen, professional men and women, scholars and educators everywhere draw information quickly. It has been the standard for over a hundred years. You should not miss the opportunity of securing the

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The New Werner Edition is printed on extra quality, high machine finish book paper, from new and enlarged plates. The binding is more handsome and substantial than the expensive Edinburgh edition, which cost \$8.00 per volume.

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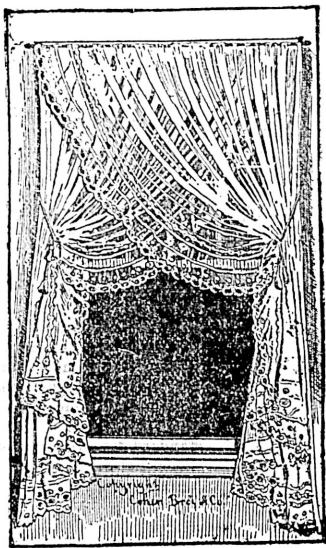
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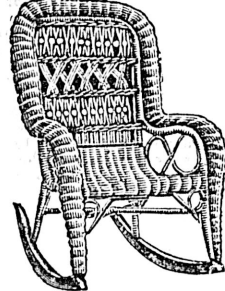
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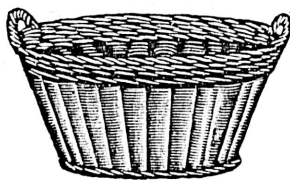
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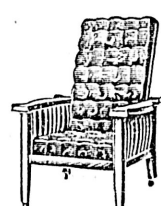
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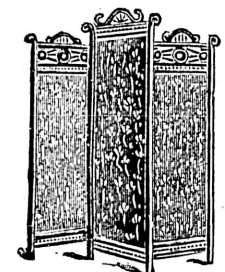
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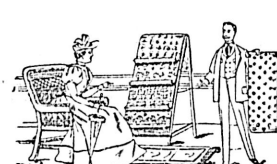
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Mr. J. Wright, of 126 McPherson Avenue, Toronto, says: "I am always glad to say a good word for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It has been in use in our family for two years, and we have never found it fail to cure coughs, colds and chest troubles. It is our regular standby." Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is a family necessity in the houses of Canada and the United States. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents.

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By Three

Goals to Two

The Blue and White Wins After a Hard Fought Battle.

Fast Lacrosse and a Game With No Unpleasant Features.

The players in gray from Vancouver went down before the wearers of the blue and white yesterday afternoon at the Oak Bay park. They were beaten in a hard-fought match, which, while it might not have been the most scientific exhibition of lacrosse ever given by the two teams, was a fast and exciting game, by a score of three goals to two.

The match was a splendid one from the standpoint of the spectator, and there was an entire absence of that rough play which, sad to say, mars many matches. The best of feeling prevailed throughout, and although the checking was hard and the game fast and exciting, no tempers were lost, and no player became—as in days gone by lacrosse players have been known to do—pugnatically inclined. It was a hard-fought game and one that was well worth witnessing.

If any of the players could be singled out for comment—the work of all was good—it was the three defence players, Sam Norman, who kept the flags and made several phenomenal stops, Belfry and Cullin. This trio was like a stone wall. Of the home and centre field players, among the most notable were Blain at centre, Scholefield at third home, Finlaison at first defence, Frank Smith on the home, and Burns at second home. This player, who has always given a good account of himself, was playing his last game on the Victoria team, for he is to be transferred to the Vancouver office of the Great Northern railway, and Victoria is to lose a good player.

Of the visitors, Chub Quigley played

like an old veteran. He captained the team practically from the home. F. Miller at point was also a hard worker for the Vancouver team, and Templeton, Wickens—a new player, who aforesaid played for Toronto—and Herman all put up a good game. All, however, played well and did their share towards making the game one that was a treat to watch.

In the first game the players were practically sparring for an opening. It was not until, three minutes after the face-off, Victoria scored and the second game commenced, that the visitors started to make the running, and the home team saw that the piece was not allowed to drop. Victoria started down to Vancouver's flags from the face. They carried the rubber down with much better team work than that which marked the first match of the season at the Oak Bay grounds. The ball was almost in the net, in fact, on the first rush down. The goal was too narrow, though, and the ball went by. A few missed passes lost the advantage, and Norman was called upon to defend his goal, which he did. He threw down to Scholefield, and that player, after carrying the ball well down, gave it to Frank Smith, who did the business.

When the players returned to the field it was evident, from the moment that Blain dragged the ball from the face, that the play was going to be hot and exciting. Interest increased with the swiftness of the game, and from then to the end of the match the large crowd were following the every move of the players—and not with silence. Every good run, catch, pass or throw caused the umbrellas to fly in the air, cries and uproar that was long continued. But to return to the movements of the players. Soon after the face, Lorimer all but caused the umpire's hand to go up on a pass from Scholefield. The Vancouver defence sent it back, though, and Quigley—who, while he is not speedy, kept well uncovered—was given an open shot. He failed, however, to reach the net. Belfry relieved, and again the Victoria home took the ball into the Vancouver territory. Their team play was not what it should have been, though, and they were too shy to try for the flags, so the opportunities passed, and up went the sphere to the Victoria goal. Norman was on deck, though. He saved the goal, and the sphere went up the well down. It stayed down, too, for some minutes, the Victoria home again and again attacking the visitors' goal. At length Miller—the stone wall of the Vancouver defence—relieved, and Quig-

ley securing, shaved the Victoria posts. The defence players sent the ball to centre, and there was a season of throwing on the part of either team that was not any too accurate. The play for a time was ragged, with a see-saw of up and down runs; chance for chance, give and take. There had been nearly five minutes of this play when, from a scrimmage at the side, the Vancouver players secured and ran up, and Herman, who had slipped in behind the Victoria defence, scored from a long pass.

The third game started hot and fast. The passing of the home players was getting better—too much so, in fact, for there was a tendency to pass when an advantage offered at the flags. The people on the stand were by then beginning to enjoy the match more than ever, for the brilliant plays followed close on each other. The roster was getting his innings, and he used his vocal organs for all they were worth. It was good, fast lacrosse, and the boys were loudly cheered. The Victoria boys began to play a better game than ever, but the visitors' defence was hard to pass. Miller especially. Like the preceding game, the visitors were given a run up and a run down, and at length, after nine minutes' play, one of the Vancouver shots on goal went in. Herman had again slipped in behind the defence—it was a favorite move—and got too close to allow of Norman making a stop.

When play was resumed, Victoria were evidently fully aware that the visitors led—and they worked. Each and every man "bucked up," and the play was soon hotter and faster than the exciting game which had preceded it. As in the other game, the Victoria home players had hardly concluded an attack on the visitors' goal that the sphere went up the field, and the visitors returned the compliment. Norman was one minute called upon to make a stop—and he made some beauties—and down would go the ball, and Reynolds would have to look to his flags. The Victoria home players, though, instead of opening out and drawing out the Vancouver defence, all crowded in the enemy's goal when they were making an attack, and chances were lost that might have been converted. It was their game, though, during the whole seventeen minutes, and at length their attack prevailed. Wilson drove the ball into the net on a pass from Scholefield—and the crowd went wild.

The score was even, and when the ball was again faced it looked as if there was going to be a great struggle—but

there was not. Vancouver had scarcely touched the ball before it was in the net. Scholefield secured soon after the face, and ran down. He passed to Stephen, who in turn gave the ball to Smith, and he shot good and swift. Reynolds half stopped the shot and Lorimer came down on him with a rush and batted the rubber into the net. Blue and white decorated umbrellas and parasols then waved from all sides, and there was no end of a din from the grandstand—Victoria had again the advantage. This they kept, for, although there were many more minutes to play, no more scoring occurred. This unbroken game was the longest of the match. It differed little from the preceding games, though, being an up-and-down, give-and-take game, with the local players doing the greater part of the attacking. They, however, kept up their shyness of the goal and dodged around it a la moth and candle, until the whistle blew and the cheers were given.

It was in this game that the first accidents of the match occurred—Lorimer having received a nasty cut on the forehead, and Cameron received a cut on the forehead. Dr. Helmeke was in the audience, and dressed the cuts on the field.

Game Won By. Scored By. Time.

1.....Victoria..F. Smith.....3 min.
2.....Vancouver..Herman.....10 min.
3.....Vancouver..Herman.....9 min.
4.....Victoria..H. Wilson.....17 min.
5.....Victoria..W. Lorimer.....1/2 min.

WOMEN WHO WEAR WELL.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life will make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a faint shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasantness of the change often consequent on marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the check of its freshness and the form of its fairness. As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Half a million women and more have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

At the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Halifax, it was announced that the century fund of that church had reached \$700,000.

The White House

Hot Weather Slow in Coming.

Big Stock of Muslins.

Don't Want to Get Stuck.

RESULT.

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TO REFORM THE ARMY SYSTEM.

Less Drilling and Red Tape and More Real Practical Training Needed.

From Contemporary Review.

The war in South Africa has produced at least one good result; it has thoroughly aroused the nation to the necessity of reforming our military institutions. . . . The magnificent efforts of our colonies to aid us in South Africa are worthy of the highest praise, but it must not be forgotten that they were improvised, and that they were largely made after the war had begun. Had we to fight a European foe, had we to resist an attack by Russia in India, we should have to strike rapidly, to bring the whole Empire to bear at the earliest moment possible. For, if one thing be more certain than another in war it is that the side which is able to strike a quick hard blow is the side which is most likely to win. In our case, the navy is the first arm which would take part in any war arising out of a quarrel with a European state. It is, therefore, a postulate for all our plans of campaign that our navy should be stronger, more efficient, and more easily mobilized than any probable force which could be brought against us.

But the history of our race shows that it is only from the conjoint action of the two branches of our armed strength, combined in due proportion, that the best results have been obtained; while our records prove most clearly that the need for an efficient army, proportionate to the tasks it may be called upon to do, has never been properly appreciated by our rulers, or by the people.

Putting aside inborn fighting capacity, the military strength of a nation depends upon—
1. Population.
2. Organization.
3. Wealth.

Judging by the standard of population, we are in a very favorable position; for the white population of the British Empire, which alone numbers some 50,000,000, is larger than that of France, or of the European population of Russia, and not far short of the white population of America; while the total population of the Empire, about 350,000,000, is larger than the total population of Europe. It is true that of the total population 300,000,000 belong to alien races, which could not be organized on the same footing as the whites; but our position in reference to population is nevertheless favorable, and there can be no reason why the subject races should not be used as Russia uses them.

In the United Kingdom the sovereign has the undoubted right to call on all able-bodied males between fifteen and sixty to defend the country, but no attempt has ever been made to organize them so as to render them fit to meet a foreign foe. The power to do so exists, but there is no machinery which would make it workable, and no power to insist on previous training. It is idle to imagine that we can rely merely on the numerical strength of our population, and, that, when the struggle comes, we can organize. Within recent times we have had two striking proofs of the futility of such a policy. Take the case of the American Civil War. The reason why it lasted so long and was so prodigiously expensive was that neither side had adequate military organization; both sides at the outset were ignorant of the staff, and of the rules of the game, and officers could not lead, and although they and their men were brave enough, ill-directed bravery alone can produce no decisive results; and it was not until taught by the bloody experience of the contest, that the need for professional organization in short, of an army, as distinguished from an armed mob—began to be appreciated. I do not hesitate to say that up to the end of the struggle, the average American officer was by no means the equal in military knowledge of the average regular army officer of the day. Had the North possessed at the outset 70,000 or 80,000 regular troops, the struggle would not have lasted six months. I believe, moreover, that 100,000 regular European troops thrown into the scale in 1862 or 1863 would have at once terminated the war. Yet America raised on the Northern side alone 2,300,000, a considerable portion of whom "were enlisted, organized, armed, equipped, and sent into the field in less than a month." I quote this from official documents.

Again, take the war of 1870-71. After the capitulation of Sedan, the French carried on the war mainly by newly-raised levies. These, badly organized for good organization was impossible in the time available, ill-officered for sufficient good ones were not obtainable, armed with the most primitive weapons, with no proper training services, and directed mainly by three civilians totally devoid of all military knowledge, were led only to disaster.

Numbers then, without organization, are useless, and serve only to give a fictitious appearance of strength without in any way adding to the real war capability of the country, and we must not rely on them. Moreover, modern war is so sudden—owing to the facility of communication, which permits the easy concentration of vast numbers—while those make it so costly to carry on, as to render rapid decision necessary. The conflict is, therefore, conducted with the utmost rapidity possible. A nation that cannot spring forth fully armed for conflict is certain to be beaten.

Had we possessed an adequate army, the career of Napoleon might have been brought to an end in 1807. This year was the second phase of Napoleon's invasion of Prussia. In 1806 he had swept all before him, and the Prussian army, based in the beginning of the next year he had to deal with the remnant of the Prussian forces and with their Russian allies who had come up to help them. He fought the Battle of Eylau on October 7, which, to say the least of it, was a very doubtful victory. The weather was terrible, and the French in a sorry plight. At this juncture, Russia begged us to help them in that struggle. Had we had a properly organized army available to aid our allies, we should, in all probability, have driven Napoleon back to the Rhine; but while we were hesitating, unable to make up our minds, there came the French victory of Friedland, and our opportunity was gone. Had we been able to act, how many hundred thousands of lives would have been spared? How many millions of money have been saved?

Let me give one more example of what the want of proper military organization has cost us. I refer to the American War of Independence. It began in April,

1775, when we had some 10,000 men in the country. We raised our strength to 13,000, chiefly by means of foreign mercenaries, but I do not believe we ever had 15,000 on American soil. Now, until 1778, when France turned against us, we certainly had the command of the sea, and could, had we possessed any adequate military organization, have put 50,000 men in the field, which would have settled the question. We did nothing of the sort, and in that year, 1778, we took 5,000 away to conquer St. Lucia, St. Pierre, and St. Miquelon—a striking example of the fatuity of our rulers.

Of course, when we allowed the sea supremacy to fall away through want of a proper army, our failure was a question of time, and it was appropriate that the country which could not take advantage of its opportunities should have seen the last remnant of its military forces surrender at Yorktown, because the fleet was not strong enough to break the blockade of the river. The cost of the war, 1775-1783, was \$100,000,000, we lost territories and prestige in that struggle, terminated after eight years by the peace of Versailles, because our statesmen were absolutely and entirely ignorant as to how war should be made, or that an organized army was wanted for it. It is only with in the last few years that they have begun to understand that the army must be organized in peace. During the 18th century and for the first seventy years of the 19th, our plan was to raise an army for war and to let it go when war was over. We are even doing so now. The Imperial Yeomanry, the City of London Imperial Volunteers, the Colonial contingents, the Reserve regiments are all new organizations, which will terminate with the conclusion of the struggle we are engaged in.

With regard to the third element of strength—money—we are favorably situated. We are the richest Empire on earth; year by year we are increasing our possessions or developing their resources. In this respect, on our side, and as we grow in riches, the burdens necessary to ensure our independence must become relatively lighter. Are we not rich enough now to spend what is necessary for our security?

Statesmen and voters alike are densely ignorant of the process by which the navy and army have built up the Empire, and are in a very bad position with regard to our Continental friends—or rather enemies. The first have sought popularity by parsimony in peace, to be followed by prodigality in war; the second have had a sort of blind confidence that somehow or other the country would pull through. Neither have noticed the alteration of the conditions of existence of nations, and the enormously increased military strength of possible opponents; France and Germany can now each put 3,000,000 in the field, Russia 2,500,000, Austria 1,500,000, and the United States 1,000,000. We are an affair of months—not years; and we are to the nation that is not ready for it.

So far then as money and population are concerned, we are fully capable of holding our own; our weak side is organization.

What is an army wanted for, including under the head all the land forces of the Empire? What are their duties?

(1) To render it impossible for an enemy to land in the United Kingdom without the certainty of defeat.
(2) To defend India, and those colonies which hostile forces might invade.
(3) To defend our bases of operation all over the world, i.e., coaling stations and important ports.
(4) Expeditionary purposes, to which all parts of the Empire should contribute.

As regards No. 1, it may be said that if we have enough ships, this is not necessary. To this I reply, that no living being can possibly predict that under all circumstances and in all places we can be certain of numerical superiority; and, if we are not, we are liable to be defeated, and thus the way to our coast opened for a time. Moreover, there is always this additional danger: France, with her inscription maritime, could probably mobilize more quickly than we can, while with the huge fleet she keeps in port, she could within twenty-four hours put sufficient men on shipboard to cross the narrow sea, and these, if landed, would, in the inefficient state of our land forces, render disaster almost certain. Proper organization of our army would, on the other hand, enable us to make any such attempt, and it cannot be said of any naval defeat that this is the case.

(2) In defending India, we have three cases to deal with:

1. Invasion by the sea.

2. Invasion overland.

3. Internal rebellion.

First, so far as the first is concerned, we have nothing to fear so long as we maintain our sea supremacy. So far as the second is concerned, it is necessary for us to rely on the army. But I may be told that we should still require a navy to insure reinforcement. To which I reply that, unless we are prepared to organize India that she can act as a base for her own operations, we had better give up the idea of holding her altogether. If we admit, for the sake of argument, that we want 100,000 or 200,000 more white troops to fight an invader, who is there who will dare to say that, once war is declared, we could safely transmit such a force—while, even without armaments of war would take twenty to thirty of the largest steamers to transport it by the long sea route, and that the Cape for it might not be possible to use the Mediterranean? In the case of rebellion, uncomplicated by foreign war, there would, of course, be no difficulty in sending reinforcements; but if we were at war, no large reinforcements could be sent, unless we could find a safe route, and for this purpose we must have an unquestioned supremacy at sea.

While we are fighting for this, both India and our colonies must rely on themselves, and hence it follows that they must, in peace, be so organized that they be able to make their own attacks, which may take place at the beginning of a war, i.e., we must insure our military supremacy at these points. This remark applies chiefly to Canada and India, which have land frontiers; our other possessions are practically safe from invasion, and we can, as long as we maintain the command of the ocean. Suppose, for instance, a large German force were to be shipped to the German sphere of influence in Africa. It could have but one object, which we should frustrate on the sea.

(3) The third duty of the army is a comparatively light one; the garrison of the points alluded to may be small, the fortifications not elaborate. The strength of a nation is not to be found in a multiplication of fortresses, but in the efficiency of its mobile field forces.

(4) The most important duty of the

army is to carry the war into the enemy's country. This is the very root and essence of defence. No prize-fighter can win a fight by merely warding off blows, and we must possess such a force as will take place; but neither can we act as aggressors.

It is on a just combination of the two forces—the navy and the army—that the position of the Empire must depend. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, will play the predominant part, depending on the part of the world where the collision takes place; but neither can act completely without the other. Supremacy at sea is a postulate to the free use of the army; the proper employment of the army is necessary to complete the work of the navy, and in the defence of land positions, or in land expeditions, it must play the chief part. To maintain our position and preserve our Empire, it is impossible to say that we will limit ourselves to the defensive; we must be able to take the offensive, and for this most of our possible enemies are land powers, it is obvious that, to meet them properly, we must be able to act on land as well as at sea.

We have now to consider what numbers we require. Ninety years ago we had in arms 400,000 Regular troops, Europe, the Colonies and India, while at home were 400,000 Regulars, Militia and Volunteers. In 1813 the total had risen to 1,000,000—double our present numbers. Lord Castlereagh thought that we required for navy and marine 250,000 Regular army and 250,000 Militia. Vol. 400,000, S. 200,000, Militia 300,000, trained men 400,000, a total of 1,300,000—those liable to service under the Defence Act, 2,000,000; the whole 3,300,000, i.e., one-fourth of the then population. If we were to adopt a like proportion, we should have 10,000,000 available. But no such gigantic force is necessary, and our needs, once the Indian and colonial garrisons are provided for, may be limited to the force we should require for expeditionary purposes, and for the defence of Great Britain and Ireland. Until the present war our military resources were supposed to be able to provide two army corps. At the present moment we have in South Africa practically seven. If we were engaged in a European war we ought to have behind them sufficient reserves to maintain the field army at full strength and garrison the United Kingdom. A portion of this force should be furnished by the colonies, but the bulk of it must come from England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The home military forces are divided into four categories:

1. The Regular army with its reserves.
2. The Militia.
3. The Volunteers.
4. The Yeomanry.

Of these the first supplies the foreign service army in time of peace, and the second in the field in time of war. The Militia fulfils two aims: it is our second line for home defence, the cream of it being abstracted, in the shape of the Militia Reserve, to add to our first line when necessary. It is further used, as in the present war, in a considerable proportion to fulfil the duties of the Regular army is supposed to carry out, but which it is not numerous enough to do. The Volunteers are our final resource. Like the Militia we have had to call on them to aid the Regular forces in the Boer war, and one thing is plain, that the country would pull through the greater effort required from us the worse trained would be the army we should place in the field. This is palpably absurd. It is no doubt desirable to adhere to the voluntary system if possible, but that is not the question at issue. We are having our forces properly trained, and if the training cannot be obtained without compulsion then compulsion we must have. There should be no need to have the long periods of service which are enforced on the Continent. If we have a sufficient number of men liable for service from his 20th to his 25th year, we should have a sufficient supply of men. Much of the drill portion of the soldier's training might be learned at school, thus diminishing the period of service in the ranks of the army. The soldier should be a high one, and not more than one member of a family liable for service at the same time. Of course we should still require a voluntary army for foreign service in peace time. But before having recourse to universal service, we should make every effort to organize our present system and make it attractive to the recruit. The army should be localized, i.e., the regimental headquarters of the home battalion should always be in the same place. The same system should be applied to the expeditionary force, and the service of well-conducted men should be allowed to live out of barracks. The pay should be arranged on a totally different principle. The ordinary working man is used to weekly wages, and this plan should be adopted in the army. The soldier should not be properly paid, and he should be the expense of the country, and given a weekly wage in addition. The soldier should be kept up his kit; if the whole of this were not expended the balance would be given him. The clothing and equipment of the soldier should be made up as far as possible at the local headquarters, thus avoiding the gigantic centralization which exists at present. The whole system of instruction of our forces requires reform, all useless drill should be abolished, and practical training should be made the basis of the instruction. Every captain and field officer three months, with a line battalion on first appointment to his rank. All should be compelled to pass the examination for promotion, and the examination should be made up of the practical work which may take place at the beginning of a war, i.e., we must insure our military supremacy at these points. This remark applies chiefly to Canada and India, which have land frontiers; our other possessions are practically safe from invasion, and we can, as long as we maintain the command of the ocean. Suppose, for instance, a large German force were to be shipped to the German sphere of influence in Africa. It could have but one object, which we should frustrate on the sea.

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that these should be made much more practical than at the present time. The present Yeomanry system must be abolished. The new one should be a purely military organization. Every effort should be put forth to recruit the Yeoman from the proper classes, i.e., those who are used to riding and horses. It is to be feared that this qualification is absent in too many cases under the present arrangements.

With regard to the colonial contingents, a scheme should be drawn up in consultation with the governments of our various possessions, showing what each should contribute towards the Imperial army. The ideal organization of a colony would be somewhat as follows: A small nucleus of permanent troops, either Imperial or local, should be maintained, as a type on which the local forces could model themselves, as far as drill and discipline are concerned. The latter should be organized on a plan suited to the colony, and so as to form a military organization. It might be well, from time to time, to send Imperial troops to the colony, and bring some of the colonial troops to England in their place. The mother country should provide a certain number of officers to train the local forces, and for staff and instructional duties.

Excluding the Indian and colonial garrisons, i.e., merely considering those available for the defence of the United Kingdom and expeditionary purposes, we have roughly the following:

Regulars	200,000
Militia	100,000
Volunteers	220,000
Yeomanry	9,000
	529,000

These numbers would be sufficient when supplemented by a proper proportion from the colonies, if the men were properly trained, but that is exactly what they are not; if we cannot get them under the voluntary system, the Militia and Volunteers must disappear, and their place be taken by a territorial army, organized on the Swiss or some similar system. But, whatever plan be adopted, there is one imperative need, that is, to have a permanent arrangement of our troops of all classes into the higher units of brigades and divisions. A army corps are not needed, because, in future, these will consist merely of divisions placed together for the field. Autumn manoeuvres must take place every year; troops trained in permanent camps like Aldershot become careless; the ground is too well known, and outposts and scouting become mere perfunctory performances. To point out the many evils of our system of instruction would require more space than I have available, but, as I am about to add, it is imperative that the army be made more professional. Our officers are too much occupied in rendering useless returns to the war office or in going through "courses." The place of instruction should be the regiment, and the training more practical. The object of all is it is necessary that the system of reports on officers should be more carefully carried out. I do not speak without knowledge of cases, involving great hardship, to men who have been passed over for promotion because of an unfavorable report, when the man who made it was himself of notorious incompetency. In my opinion, the British army is not yet ripe for promotion by selection, as the evidence on which the selection is made is often of an unreliable character. Foolish, but I have known it happen. The deductions which have been drawn from the investigations made by Dr. Boaz, Livingston Farrand, or Columbia College, and Harvard University, point to the theory that instead of the Asiatic people crossing to the American Continent the migrations were from the New World to the Old.

The three men who have started on the task of finding out about the Indian tribes of the Arctic zone, left San Francisco on the steamer Doric for Hongkong via Honolulu. Their immediate destination will be northeastern Siberia. Two Russians, Waldemar Bogoras and Waldemar Jochelson, men of scientific repute, and a young American naturalist, Norman Buxton, make up the party. The Russians will study the native language, songs, customs and characteristics of every tribe which inhabit northeastern Siberia.

Thousands of miles of this region are almost unexplored by the scientific world. Explorers have never penetrated its frozen waste. Mr. Buxton will confine his work mainly to the zoological field. He will make a collection of birds and mammals of the region for the museum and will also excavate for bones of the enormous animals which once inhabited this region. The start will be made from Vladivostok in August. Waldemar Bogoras will travel to the far north and will then work over toward European Russia. In word, the hardy explorers will start into the frozen wilderness on one side of the world and will reach civilization on the other side.

Waldemar Jochelson will travel from Vladivostok up the coast toward East Cape, on Behring Sea, Norman Buxton will start from his comrades in Vladivostok. He will travel northward, and in the fall of 1901, in the East Cape region, he expects to meet Jochelson. There they will await the coming of the whaling fleet. If they fail in this plan Jochelson and Buxton have agreed to stay in East Cape region for another year.

Bogoras and Jochelson are injured to Siberian hardships. They were political exiles in Eastern Siberia for ten years for having advocated political changes and the freedom of the press. They finally earned their liberty, while their researches won the praise of the Russian government. Mr. Buxton won the right to be a member of the expedition by his work with the Smithsonian expedition to Point Barrow in 1897 and 1898.

The explorers will have provisions for two years. Each will have two Cossacks as travelling companions. The journey will be made mostly on foot and by dog sledges.

The Russian government has placed every facility at the command of the explorers. Passports have been provided, and officials have been notified to give the scientists aid. The Russian gunboats which patrol the coast of Siberia will be placed at their disposal.

In 1903 or 1904 Bogoras, Jochelson and Buxton will meet in New York city. They will discuss their discoveries, arrange their specimens and compile accounts of the scientific work accomplished.

And then the world may learn on the authority of science whether the Garden of Eden was in the Klondike.

—HUMOR LACKING.

Had I it rich," laughed the gay American. "I wonder just how many years it will take the British to settle with the Boers?"

"About as many as it will take the Americans to settle with the Philippines," replied the Britisher, soberly.

Those British have absolutely no sense of leniency to settle with the Philippines," replied the American.

Cradle of the Human Race.

Was Adam an American?

Was the Garden of Eden in the Klondike?

It is no fantasy of the imagination, but a sober question raised by science and about to be put to the proof by a scientific expedition.

If not actually in the Klondike, then somewhere in that region—somewhere in the frozen North of this continent—Adam and Eve may have lived.

Morris K. Jesup, the millionaire New York banker, president of the museum, is the backer of a unique expedition in search of the cradle of the human race. The explorers are expected to prove that the first man, the Father of Mankind, was an American.

In a word, it is believed that the Red Indian was the primal type of man, and that he spread over the rest of the world by crossing from North America to Siberia instead of having been an Asiatic type that crossed from Siberia to North America.

With the deep poetic significance of the idea that Adam was an American science does not concern itself. It is in search of facts, not a theme for epics. But poets will follow with an interest no less than that of scientists the work of the three courageous savants who have sallied forth to risk their lives among glaciers and snowfields in search of the Garden of Eden.

Dr. Jesup dedicated \$50,000 for investigation of Indian antiquities. Dr. Franz Boaz was the head of the first expedition, which journeyed into Alaska. His reports, which have just been printed, have startled the scientific world. Dr. Boaz writes:

"We must reconstruct truthful history of mankind before we can hope to discover the laws underlying that history. This is the conception of the Jesup expedition. The object is the investigation of the history of man in a well-defined area in which problems of great importance await solution. The expedition has for its object the investigation of the tribes, past and present, on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, beginning at the Amoor river, in Asia, and extending northward to Behring Sea, then southward along the American coast as far as the Columbia river."

Dr. Boaz shows that certain characteristics of the natives of the American continent are found among all tribes, even those of pre-historic times. Among these are a smooth hair, broad, heavy faces and large noses.

Dr. Boaz discusses the civilization of Asia and Europe and shows how diversified are the people and how varied are their features. The small variability of American natives is taken to indicate that their history is of great antiquity and that the tribes are of homogeneous stock.

The small variability is, according to Dr. Boaz, an indication of a lack of mixture with the people of Asia.

The Jesup expedition of 1897 has led the way to wonder whether the first man of America is a descendant of Asiatic stock or vice versa.

The deductions which have been drawn from the investigations made by Dr. Boaz, Livingston Farrand, or Columbia College, and Harvard University, point to the theory that instead of the Asiatic people crossing to the American Continent the migrations were from the New World to the Old.

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MAY AND JUNE.

I.

May comes, days comes,
One who was away comes;
All the earth is glad again,
Kind and fair to me.

May comes, days comes,
One who was away comes;
Set his place at heart and board
As they used to be.

May comes, days comes,
One who was away comes;
Higher are the hills of home,
Bluer is the sea.

II.

June comes, and the moon comes
Out of the curving sea,
Like a frail golden bubble,
To hang in the lilac tree.

June comes, and a croon comes
Up from the old gray sea,
But not the longed-for footstep
And the voice at the door for me.

—Bills Carman, in The Smart Set.

THE STEPMOTHER.

First she came to our house,
Tommy run an' hid,
An' Emily an' Bob an' me
We cried just like we did

"When mother died—an' we all said
'At her old wist' at we we said'
An' nurse she couldn't stop us,
An' par he tried an' tried;

We sobbed an' shook, an' wouldn't look,
But only cried an' cried,
An' nen some one—we couldn't jus'
Guess who—was cryin' same as us!

Our stepmother? Yes, it was her,
For am around us all—
For Tom slid down the banister
An' peeked in from the hall!

An' we love her, too, because
She's par' n' n' good as mother was!
—J. Whitcomb Hilkey.

THE GOLDEN MONTH.

The tide of day's deep, glowing stream
Is setting toward the afternoon;
Through mist and light the waters gleam:
The wide serenity of June
Sets all the country world adream.

About the homestead dooryard's space
Are lemon-balm and nigroette,
And southernwood, with plumy lace;
And, in a narrow border set,
The china pink's old-fashioned grace.

Among the fragrant flower-docks
Married the luscious hollyhocks;
A row of slender hollyhocks
Is tipped and tilted by the breeze,
Till every crimson breaker rocks.

Along the worn, neglected lot,
The quitch-grass trails its odd device;
From forest and from garden-plot
The air is thickened with the spice
Of mallow and wild bergamot.

The plums have caught a fiery stain
That burns beneath the satin skin,
Till, seething in each golden vein,
The mellow honey-juice within
Splits all their scarlet coats in twain.

So, on the stream of summer flows;
And June, a happy-hearted maid,
Whose cheek with healthy color glows,
Weaves in and out her tawny braid
The glory of the daisies rose.

—Hattie Whitney, in Truth.

A PERSIAN GAZELLE.

(JAM.)

Last night when my tired eyes were closed
In sleep,
I saw the one I love, and heard her speak,
Heard, in the listening watches of the night,
The sweet words melting from her sweeter lips:

But what she said, or seemed to say to me,
I have forgotten, though till morning broke
I strove to remember her melodious words,
Long, long may Jam's eyes be blest with sleep.

Like that, which stole him from himself
His lips;
The perfect rest, which closing his tired
Lids
Disclosed the hidden beauty of his love,
And flooding his soul with music all the while.

Imposed forgetfulness, instructing him
That silence is more significant of love
Than all the burning words in lovers' songs!
—R. H. Stoddard, in Harper's Magazine for June.

THE ROSE OF MY DESIRE.

O wild, dark flower of woman,
Deep rose of my desire,
An Eastern wizard, made you
Of earth and stars and fire.

When the orange moon swung low
Over the camphor trees,
By the silver shaft of the fountain
He wrought his mysteries.

The

SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS.

He Will Probably Be the Next Duke of the United Kingdom The Story of His Brilliant Career.

Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., D.C.L., LL.D., is to-day the biggest figure in England. He will probably be the next duke of the United Kingdom. A duke is the most gigantic title that a man not born of the blood royal can achieve in the Kingdom of Great Britain. It means personal and social importance next to that of the members of the reigning family.

Yet this distinction faces the little Irish fighter who has conducted the war in Africa to a successful issue, just as it faced that other Irish fighter, Arthur Wellesley, when he returned from Portugal, in 1814, as the first European warrior who had successfully competed with Napoleon Bonaparte.

Nor will the dignity excite jealousy anywhere. There never was a man more popular wherever his influence has been felt than Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts.

His popular nickname of "Bobs" implies affection without irreverence. He is and has ever been the idol of Tommy Atkins. In India he was worshipped by Tommy Hindu. In Egypt he won similar devotion from Tommy Copt. The deep hold he has established over the affections of the British public was evidenced by the enthusiasm which greeted him when on the milk white palfrey that had borne him from Kabul to Kandahar he rode in the Diamond Jubilee procession of the Queen. He has been sung by poets, including Rudyard Kipling. He has been praised by historians, all save himself, for in the autobiography which he recently published he gives the credit for his victories to the valiant men in his command. Just as it was the custom of the old German Emperor to ascribe all his victories to heaven, so it is the habit of Roberts to render thanks for all his triumphs to the Highlanders and the Sikhs and the Dogras who accompanied him on his famous marches.

The son of General Sir Abraham Roberts, a soldier who had won the Victoria Cross, he was born at Candour, India, September 20, 1832. He was the issue of his father's second marriage with an Irish lady, Isabella, the daughter of Major Abraham Dunbar, of Tipperary. Sir Abraham's marriage, from an interesting note as by the way, resulted in the birth of a son who died a major general.

Sir Abraham took his family home with him in 1832, and on his return to India Frederick was left to be educated at Clifton. He was sent to Eton and then at Sandhurst and at Addiscombe. On December 12, 1851, he received his first commission, as a second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, sailing for India early in 1852. He first joined his regiment at Lucknow, and then served at Peshawar as aide-de-camp to his father. The latter had only just returned from a campaign through Afghanistan, and there is no doubt that the young officer received from the veteran much information which was afterwards to turn to excellent account.

Less than five years after young Roberts' return to India the Mutiny broke out at Meerut. Delhi was seized by the disaffected Sepoys. Roberts was among the officers in the column that marched upon the captured city. He tells us that he woke up on June 29, the morning after their arrival, before Delhi, full of delight at finding himself one of a force which had already gained immortal renown. In the months of desperate fighting that followed he distinguished himself by his advice to all young officers, and tried his hardest to get himself killed.

But the best he could do was to get himself wounded, in July, while gallantly covering the retirement of the guns before a sortie made by the mutineers.

Delhi fell, and on the very next day a column was sent out to the relief of Lucknow. Sir Hope Grant was in command. Roberts was his quartermaster general. From this time to the end of the mutiny he was with the army. A fellow officer was young Captain Garnet Wolseley, between whom and himself there has always existed a keen but honorable rivalry up to the present day.

At Lucknow it was young Roberts who, by order of Sir Colin Campbell, hoisted the flag of the Second Punjab Infantry on the roof of the messhouse, "to show Outram and Havelock where we were." The enemy knocked down the flagstaff three times, breaking the pole once. It was just as often put up again by the dauntless young Roberts amid a shower of bullets.

Almost at the same time Wolseley was running up his pennon over the roof of the Horse Guards. After the relief of Lucknow, a column under Sir Hope Grant went in pursuit of the rebels to Khodganj. Here Roberts won the Victoria Cross. He had just saved a native officer's life when he saw two Sepoys carrying off the colors. He dashed after them, slow one, rescued the standard and brought it back in triumph. But he only received the Cross because he pressed against his body by the other sepoy missed fire.

It does not take a military man to see that in this exploit "Bobs" boldly threw himself upon death and escaped only by a very extraordinary accident. Yet in narrating the incident in his autobiography his method is absolutely calm and simple. He has to tell the facts. He does so without any rhetorical fanfare, and equally without any meek modesty. He just tells them, that's all. As in order to complete the tale he must inform the reader that he won the much coveted Victoria Cross for his valor he stows away the information in an obscure footnote.

In May, 1858, Roberts' health gave way. He resigned the charge of the quartermaster general's department to Captain Wolseley, and returned to England on sick leave. After a short stay in London he joined his family at their residence, in country Waterford, Ireland. Here he fell in love with and, on May 17, 1859, married Miss Nora Henrietta Bews, daughter of Captain Bews, of the Seventy-third Foot. After the expiration of his leave the young couple sailed for India, where they arrived on July 30, 1859.

Roberts' first acquaintance with the Afghans was gained in 1863, when he was sent on special service against the hill tribes on the northwest frontier of India, taking part in the storming of Lasloo and the destruction of Mulkah. In 1868 he joined the expedition of Sir Robert (afterwards Lord) Napier of Magdala, to Abyssinia. As head of the

Quartermaster General's department at Zoula, the port of landing, he remained for months fulfilling the task of surveying and allotting vessels and arranging embarkations with such loyalty and efficiency that Sir Robert selected him as the bearer of his final despatches to London. There he received a brevet colonelcy as a reward for his services.

All this had been mere apprentice work for the brilliant Roberts. His opportunity came with the outbreak of the Afghan war, in 1878. There Althea, the Ameir, had become estranged from the British government and, despite the agreement placing Afghanistan outside of the sphere of Russian influence, had welcomed a Russian embassy to his capital, Kabul. In answer to a request, he had refused to receive a British mission. It was this refusal which led to war.

In October, 1878, a British column, for service in the Kurram Valley, was formed. General Roberts was placed in command. The Kurram Valley is dominated by a range of mountains some fourteen thousand feet high. Its width varies from twelve miles in the broadest to two miles in the narrowest. It is a narrow, fertile valley, with steep, difficult, and narrow plateaus, only reached by a track winding through a pine forest. Yet Roberts fearlessly threaded it, and on December 2 forced in brilliant fashion the Afghans throughout the peak of Pelwau Kotal. This feat practically brought the war to a close. Before the end of December Jelalabad was occupied without resistance, and Kandahar a little later. There Althea fled from Kabul and died in exile. He had been a British ally, and in the following month, peace was proclaimed and an English protectorate was established over Afghanistan.

General Roberts, for his share in the victory, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the Knight Commandership of the Bath. He was compelled to issue to avenge the murder of the entire British embassy at Kabul by the revolted troops of the Ameir. With a force of about 10,000 men, a possession of that city on October 12, 1880.

In June, 1880, Ayob Khan, a younger brother of Yakob, proclaimed a holy war against the British and marched against Kandahar, which was still in their possession. On July 27, 1880, he inflicted a crushing defeat at Maiwand. The British force succeeded in making good their escape to Kandahar, which was garrisoned by General Primrose. An attack on that city seemed imminent. Ayob hesitated, however. The opportunity was lost. On December 1, 1880, a bold resolution had been taken. Sir Frederick Roberts, with a force of some 10,000 picked men, marched out of Kabul to the relief of Kandahar. Cut off from all communication with civilization, the little band of English troops, far from human ken for three weeks. Anxiety in England ran to fever heat. At last they emerged triumphant from the trackless region between Kabul and Kandahar. They had marched 318 miles in twenty-three days, including two halts. They had hurried over lofty summits, through deep defiles, past towns and fortresses, trusting largely to local supplies for their commissariat, paralyzing hostile tribes by their quickness of action.

Pursing only a day or two to reconnoitre, Ayob Khan's position, on September 1, he hurled himself on the Afghan forces, cut them to pieces, captured all their artillery and sent the Pretender scurrying back to Herat, with only a few hundred followers left out of many thousands who had routed General Buller. A Khan's position, on September 1, he hurled himself on the Afghan forces, cut them to pieces, captured all their artillery and sent the Pretender scurrying back to Herat, with only a few hundred followers left out of many thousands who had routed General Buller. A Khan's position, on September 1, he hurled himself on the Afghan forces, cut them to pieces, captured all their artillery and sent the Pretender scurrying back to Herat, with only a few hundred followers left out of many thousands who had routed General Buller.

Curiously enough, just as some authors have peculiar idiosyncrasies as to the relative merits of their works, so Lord Roberts when he went back to England on sick leave in November, 1880, was much surprised, he tells us, to find the kind people who were his friends, and who invariably appeared to think the march from Kabul to Kandahar was a much greater performance than the advance to Kabul in the previous autumn; while to his mind the latter operation was in every particular more difficult, more dangerous, and more placed upon the commander, infinitely more responsibility.

Whether they applauded rightly or not, however, there was no stint of applause. In Roberts' own words, he was feted and feasted to an amazing degree. He was of the Madras army, the local rank of lieutenant. In 1885 he rose to be commander in chief in India, in succession to Sir Donald Stuart, remaining in that post until 1893, when he was succeeded, largely on his own recommendation, by General Sir George White, now famous as the defender of Ladysmith.

Even in the modest pages of his own book we can trace the gradual development of the brilliant staff officer, first into a military administrator with far-reaching views, and later into a military statesman who had to consider questions in high places, to balance parties,

and, amid many conflicting interests, to convert his ideas into accomplished facts. His presence as viceroy that he initiated the movement for supplying skilled nurses to the military hospitals in India. He gives credit for the original idea to Lady Roberts. It was not until his appointment as commander in chief of the Indian army that he was able to put his wife's idea into shape. Lady Roberts' recommendations were accepted by Lord Dufferin and his council, were submitted to the home government and approved by them, and as a result every large military hospital in India now has its staff of trained nurses.

The immense value of this army nursing service has been overwhelmingly demonstrated in the emergency created by the recent famine and pestilence in India. Civilians may flee from an afflicted or stricken land, but the military remains at their posts. The awful experience through which the British soldiers passed during the ravages of the cholera in India might have been repeated in the last three years but for Lord and Lady Roberts.

A brilliant farewell was that given to the noble couple when, in April, 1893, they sailed away from India. An even more brilliant reception marked their arrival in England. In May Lord Roberts was created a Knight, and in June the Star of India. He had already (in 1892) been raised to the peerage under the title of Baron of Kandahar and Waterford. In 1895 he was created a field marshal and appointed commander in chief of the forces in Ireland.

He still held the position of the land of his fathers when the difficulties in South Africa culminated in the present war. His age was sixty-seven. His health, which had broken down again at Kandahar, had never been fully recovered. But not blood and the peak of Pelwau Kotal. This feat practically brought the war to a close. Before the end of December Jelalabad was occupied without resistance, and Kandahar a little later. There Althea fled from Kabul and died in exile. He had been a British ally, and in the following month, peace was proclaimed and an English protectorate was established over Afghanistan.

The cry was heeded by the powers in authority. On December 17 of last year Lord Salisbury's cabinet selected him to supersede General Buller as commander in chief in South Africa.

It is a pathetic coincidence that the day which this called him to fresh duty in South Africa was the day of the death of his only son, Lieutenant the Honorable Frederick Sherston Roberts, from wounds received in an engagement on the Tugela river, near Colenso. Another bereavement had already befallen him, the death of his only son, Lieutenant the Honorable Frederick Sherston Roberts, from wounds received in an engagement on the Tugela river, near Colenso.

Neither personal sorrows nor ill health nor old age could damp his ardor. With his appointed chief of staff, another popular idol, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, he set out on his campaign. He was named for his father, Peter, an excellent man, and Uria, after an uncle, a minister of good standing. They say he is quite proud of the good old name and anxious to add fresh laurels to it.

"You seem quite interested in him," said Evelyn. "You are mistaken," said Grace. "I am simply narrating the information I have received from a correct source, and should be glad to hear of anything you would avail nothing after he met you."

"Little flatterer," replied the spoiled beauty, looking complacently at herself in an opposite mirror; "you always see your friends through the rainbow-tinted rays of a petting glazer," said Grace.

"Well, replied Evelyn, 'as I am a mortgaged property, of course the subject fails to be interesting; as I am expecting to bear through my future life the distinguished sounding name of Mrs. Howard, I feel bound to do my best to live up to it.'"

"I think," persisted Grace, "if a man has an ugly name he can so ennoble it, and so much so that it will be an honor to its owner. Of course there is, as you say, much in a name if it is a good, clean one."

"Indeed," said Evelyn, carelessly. "But I am not in an argumentative mood this morning, so I will let you have your own way in behalf of this man who rejoices in the remarkable name of Peter Uria Grub—but I shall always pity, from the bottom of my heart, the woman that has had to bear through life such a horrible name."

Peter and Evelyn met frequently in society. At first she was disposed to amuse herself at his expense, but there was in the dignity of his manner a power which won her, and in spite of her own prejudice she found herself admiring him more than any man she had ever met before.

He was a manly man, with an unusual amount of common sense, entirely different from the flippant dandy Howard Westmoreland, who was so much in evidence. He was a man of a high character, and his greatest ambition was to excel in society. Although Evelyn had never really loved him, he had pleased her romantic taste and she was proud of his attractive personality. After her engagement, and in his society, she found him a more and more worthy companion.

There was a great contrast between him and Peter. The latter was vigorous, pushing, all life, with a high-minded, honorable ambition to use the second personal plural in admonishing his opponents, the first words are always addressed to the occupant of the chair. This, like many other rules of debate, has precluded from the House of Commons down to the present day, the use of the word 'you' in any form.

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Howard was quick to notice Peter's ill-disguised affections, and saw that Evelyn unconsciously reciprocated it. He was jealous, and when they met, never left an opportunity of venting his feelings. The difficult Peter never appeared to disadvantage, and to his betrothed make him constantly the subject of malicious jokes. It was spring. The lawn surrounding The Meadows, Mr. Claire's country home, was decked with daisies, the air was balmy and fragrant, with the odor of blossoms; all nature was charming. Howard and Peter had been invited to lunch, by Evelyn, to meet her young cousin,

An Unromantic Name.

A party of young girls sat in the parlor of Mr. Claire's town house one September morning, talking over the news of the day. Evelyn Claire, Mr. Claire's only daughter, was the belle of the little town; rich, beautiful and clever. She had been absent some months, and a few of her friends had called to welcome her home.

"We have been horribly dull during your absence, dear Evelyn," said Grace Loring, "and are overjoyed at having you back again, and as for your devoted Howard Westmoreland, he was, in consequence, so distressingly blue that our unwearied efforts to keep up his spirits were unavailing."

"Oh, I almost forgot to tell you," said little Grace Weston, "of our new society acquisition. A young attorney-at-law has come to town and hung out his shingle, and has already secured quite a practice."

"Who is he?" asked Evelyn, interested, for although engaged, she could not resist the prospect of a flirtation, and angled for new hearts to conquer with as much skill as any. "He is almost the son of one of our best families," she continued, "he is some one young, rich and talented."

"No," replied Grace, "he possesses but two of your requirements, being personally plain and poor, but young and talented. If he succeeds he will be almost self-made money, but his circumstances were such that he could only supply a part of the money for his education, and he was obliged to teach school to secure the rest. But I greatly admire self-made men, who, I sometimes think, are our greatest benefactors."

"Peter Uria Grub," said Grace. Evelyn looked at her in astonishment, raising her hands as if horror-stricken. "You are fooling me," she said, "for you know what you are saying."

"Indeed I do," said Grace. "That is his name."

"What evil genius, I wonder, presided over his birth?" said Evelyn scornfully; such a name is enough to ruin his prospects, and I really cannot imagine him, had I. Imagine any woman being willing to marry a man with such a name. Peter is bad enough, but to add on Uria to the unromantic name of Grub! It is simply horrible. If I loved a man with such a name, I would not marry him, but I should like to prevent parents from affecting their children so."

"Well," replied Grace, "I have heard of uglier ones. The name is not a fancy one, neither is Mr. Grub a fancy man. He is a sensible, good fellow, who, I think, would make a very good husband. He was named for his father, Peter, an excellent man, and Uria, after an uncle, a minister of good standing. They say he is quite proud of the good old name and anxious to add fresh laurels to it."

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Edith Claire. As they sat upon the veranda, in front of her house, gazing over the wide-spreading landscape, through which the river wound like a band of silver, and from which a constant mist was being dispersed by a bright morning sun, Evelyn proposed that they should take a row upon the river.

The party was gay, the air fresh, heightening their spirits. Peter rowed, while Howard assisted the ladies gather water lilies with which the margin of the river was filled.

Howard was reckless, and from time to time raised him in the boat to pull the flowers toward him with his cane. Peter urged him to be careful or he would upset the boat, and Evelyn also remonstrated with him. He became angry, and in order to vent his feelings he began to throw sticks at the flowers, when his foot caught and he fell, upsetting them all in the water.

The water was shallow, and Edith and the two young men, with the aid of the river grass, succeeded in wading to the shore. When they reached the bank, their horror they found that Evelyn had been borne out into the strong current in the middle of the river.

"Save her, oh, save her!" cried the distracted Edith, seizing Howard's arm. "She will drown."

"I should only risk my own life. But see, there is Jim Brown going in his boat to fish. He is a good swimmer. I will go and get him to get her as she is carried toward him by the current."

"Oh!" said Edith, "she will be dead by that time, and if you love her, save her!" "She spoke to empty air, for Howard had darted forward like an arrow from his bow."

In the meantime Peter had sprung into the water and had seized Evelyn as her head appeared the second time within sight. He was bringing her triumphantly to shore.

When Edith saw her cousin safely upon land she ran to the house to prepare for her coming. Peter stood for a moment upon the river bank to rest, with his precious burden in his arms. He drew her head closely to his breast. He rubbed her forehead and temples. "Evelyn," he whispered, bending over her. The call had a magical effect. She opened her eyes, as if a flower turned to the light, then closed them, and wept again.

"You are saved, oh, my love, my darling! My God, I thank Thee!" He felt her lips close to his, and her breath against his cheeks, as in agony he bent over her. He was strongly tempted to kiss her, but he resisted, and he turned himself over for he would not take advantage of her helplessness or trespass on the rights of another.

She opened her eyes again, and when she found her head resting on the breast of the man she so fondly loved, she closed her eyes, and he again, but she tried to collect her strength and said: "I am quite well, I can go now." But her voice was weak.

He felt, however, that she was still exhausted, and he carried her in his strong arms to the house.

Afterwards Evelyn wrote to Howard breaking off their engagement. He was both indignant and humiliated, and soon after left for an extended tour abroad.

Mr. Claire, who had previously treated Peter with the indifferent politeness he did Evelyn's numerous gentleman friends, since he saved her life overwhelmed him with attentions and was pleased to see her encourage his suit, for when he found Evelyn free, with her own free consent, to live at home, the object of his affection, and when he proposed was accepted.

"My darling," said Peter, "dearly as I love you I want you to consider well before accepting me, if there is in your heart the slightest affection for Howard. He is a rich and handsome man, while I am poor and plain, with my way to make in the world, and it is better for me to suffer now than to have any misunderstanding or future regrets; therefore I beseech you to consider well the importance of your answer."

"Peter," she said, "I have well considered it. I love you dearly, and with a man like you I would be happy anywhere. I was convinced before the accident at the river that I never loved him; it was a mere fancy, which his conduct then failed to confirm. A woman like me, who wants a protector, poor Howard!" she continued, "wouldn't make a soldier, for in an engagement he would be sure to be shot in the back."

"Oh," said Peter, "you must not be too hard on him. He was over-excited, and when I think of the treasure that he has lost I pity him."

"What is the use of talking the way you do, for you know that in your heart you despise him."

"Oh," said Peter, "I must acknowledge he is a good traveler."

"He went over the ground that day in good time," said Evelyn.

"And you are willing to go through life bearing that undistinguished name of Mrs. Peter Uria Grub?"

"Peter," said Evelyn, "I beg that you will forgive and forget those foolish speeches of mine. My heart, I assure you, reproached me the moment after they were uttered."

"I will, darling, for I am convinced that you are giving me an undivided heart—that you love me."

"With my entire heart, Peter."

"Then," he said, pressing her fondly to his breast, "be mine, darling, and come what may, we will be happy."—Amelia Thropp in Norristown Herald.

Rich Men Who Go to England to Enjoy Their Wealth.

From London Daily Mail.

"We are not a rich aristocracy," wrote Lady Warwick seven years ago. "We are, many of us, deeply poor, little better than splendid paupers."

Are these splendid paupers, long owners of rural England, and worthy sustainers of the traditions of a noble race, giving way to American manufacturers, to South African speculators, to German merchant princes? Our old aristocracy absorbed the Rothschilds and Bentincks of previous generations, and made them part of itself. The new millionaires threaten to absorb it. From Skibo Castle, near Dornoch Firth, down to Norreys, by Cowes, the cosmopolitans of capital are seizing some of the fairest spots of our land.

These millionaire invaders are so enormously rich that they are indifferent to the fancy prices asked for great estates. At least one of them, Mr. Astor, has an income of a million a year, secured in ground rents and railway bonds. When he wanted Cliveden he could afford to bid high enough to tempt even the multi-millionaire Duke of Westminster.

The £200,000 he is said to have paid for that estate represented only about a fifth of his net profits.

Mr. Carnegie's income equals that of Mr. Astor. Quite half a dozen of the invaders count their yearly gains at from £200,000 to £500,000. The men who make £200 a day are quite a host.

Most of our millionaire invaders come from America and South Africa. Among the best of them is Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Scotch by birth, American by adoption. He has made a fortune of £1,000,000. He found America a good land for earning money, but he loves to spend it in the land of his birth. The traditions of his people drew him back to Scotland. At first he secured the great estate of Skibo Castle as a bargain. He loves to act the part of the laird. Simple, quiet, modest, kindly, all his neighbors like him. A year ago he started the world by declaring that he means to distribute his money among his people. "The man who dies rich, dies disgraced," says he.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is a scion of an ancient house that achieved wealth in the United States. Inheriting an estate worth over £200,000, he found it too small for him. He turned to the lot of the rich American too hard to be borne. He hated the publicity given to his smallest acts, so he came to England for peace. After renting Lansdowne House, he secured a town residence in Carlton House Square. He bought a house in Grosvenor Place, and a house in the Strand. He has a passion for building, and many of the new office buildings between the Strand and the Thames are more or less under his control.

His love of solitude has caused him to forbid visiting him at his house. He is a cultured man of letters, and his son was one of the most popular boys at Eton, and captain of the boats.

The Bradley-Martins have made themselves a place in English society. They have a house in Grosvenor Place, and a house in the Strand. They have a house in the Strand, and a house in the Strand. They have a house in the Strand, and a house in the Strand.

Some of our American millionaire invaders come here for rest, or for a change. James R. Keene, for long champion bear on the New York stock exchange. With the practically unlimited capital of the tobacco and oil trusts behind him, he manipulated the markets all his years, and made £13,000,000. Now he comes here for peace and quiet, which his own bustling country cannot give him.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York World, belongs to the same class. From the bottom of the ladder he has got to the topmost rung. His newspaper palace, twenty-two stories high, is one of the sights of New York City. To-day, amidst his greatest triumphs, he comes away to London for some months, to see the world, and to settle there. He suffers perpetually from insomnia. But he still looks a very young man, and his business power is greater than ever. He forgets nothing, and extracts from every man all he can tell. His one recreation is music. Tall, thin, full of quick movements, he is familiar with many concerts. He will never talk of money matters, but a few years ago his annual income was estimated at £200,000.

Mr. Marshall Field, the merchant prince of Chicago, loves Warwickshire, where he is well known in his element. He has retired from business now, but he was long the Whiteley and the Lipton of the windy city. He designs alone of his great store cost \$100,000. Ten thousand shopmen called him master, and ten thousand small retailers cursed him.

There are political "bosses" and patrons of sport such as Mr. Richard Croker, of New York City, siber American bankers like Mr. A. J. Drexel, of yachting and motoring fame; social leaders such as Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Macarty. Have we not fortunate financiers like the brother-in-law of Lord Rothschild, Mr. Mendel, the great promoter; and lucky Mr. Piet Marais, owner of so many Transvaal ground rents? The list is unending.

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THE BRITISH SPHERE IN ASIA.

A British Trans-Asiatic Railway World Consolidate Imperial Interests.

From Nineteenth Century.

From the point of view of an optimist, our South African reverses have already read us the most valuable lessons, and chief amongst these is the advantage of enabling us to see the true feelings entertained towards us by other nations. France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and the United States have each had their say, and up to the date of the relief of Kimberley the hard knocks we have sustained have encouraged each and all of the above to speak their minds very plainly. It is unnecessary here to review the exact attitude of each country, but amongst them Russia has probably shown her hand with least pretence at disguise. She has mobilized her forces on the Afghan frontier contiguous to Herat. She has concluded a loan operation with Persia, which, in the opinion of many well qualified to judge, will make the latter a vassal power of the former, and had it not been for the Czar's personal interposition, would have in all probability seized Herat and the valley of the Amu Darya, thus precipitating the long-foreseen conflict for the possession of India. It would not be fair to ascribe these designs to the Russian government as a whole; it is rather the war party in St. Petersburg, at Tiflis, the Turkestan and Transcaucasia, who have been so eager to avail themselves of the supposed difficulties of their rivals. But the history of Russia's unchecked southward progress through Central Asia and in China shows us only too clearly that the military party have been in the saddle, and in the end so it would be folly if we were to regard this momentary arrest of their plans as anything else for us but a fortunate breathing-time for deciding on our counter-policy and maintaining our Eastern empire.

Looking, then, to the position of affairs in Western Asia, we are struck at once with the growing influence of Germany in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, especially in connection with her latest project for the prolongation of her railway from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf. This important scheme, had it happened thirty years ago, would have aroused considerable excitement. At that time England was deeply interested in the projects for building a railway from the Persian Gulf to the Persian Gulf, and the British government was enlisted, and that the carrying out of the railway was recommended, mainly, of course, with the object of shortening the route to India. But nothing was actually done, and, though various schemes have in the interval been brought forward and discussed in the public press, there has been a strange and discreditable apathy in constructing a work that has been long and plainly demanded in the interests of commerce and the Empire at large. Now that Germany has come forward with proposals for taking up the work, what is England's attitude to be? Is she to sink in an undignified and dog-in-the-manger fashion, because another nation has had greater foresight and enterprise than herself? Or is she to develop the fertile tracts of Mesopotamia and provide an outlet for the cereal and mineral produce of that region, and will to a certain extent add to German prestige throughout the Asiatic dominions of the British Empire? The latter view, which has legitimate objection to our fellow-countrymen could entertain towards the scheme, especially when it will provide a quicker alternative route from Europe to the East for the many thousands of Anglo-Indians who are incessantly journeying backwards and forwards between England and India. When once means are provided for spanning the Bosphorus and for through trains from Calcutta to the head of the Persian Gulf, swift steamers being provided to cover the interval to Karachi and Bombay, the saving in time will amount to three or four days between England and India.

The accomplishment of this project might require time, but it would be a powerful encouragement to the construction of the "all British railway to China," so strongly pleaded for by Mr. C. A. Moreing, in this Review for September, 1899. I may briefly recall that Mr. Moreing's project was for a railway from Persia, Alexandria, across the isthmus of Sinai and Northern Arabia, to the head of the Persian Gulf, whence it would hug the northeastern shore of that inlet and traverse Eastern Persia and Baluchistan to the frontier of British India. The line would follow the line of the great Yangtze river to Suifu.

Such a project as this, for a grand trunk line from Egypt to Shanghai, would be a fitting pendant to the Russian trans-Siberian line, and do more than anything else to mark England's determination to unite and maintain her Eastern empire and spheres of influence between the Nile and the Yangtze. Having for the last ten years done all I could to advocate such a line, I quite agree with Mr. Moreing that England might and should take a leaf out of her rival's book and adopt the same means to push her influence to the far East that Russia does, and a through railway line traversing Southern Asia right along the thirtieth parallel of latitude appeals to one's common sense as well as imagination and national pride.

To such an undertaking the German line from the Bosphorus to the shores of the Persian Gulf would prove a most useful appendage and feeder. In addition to bringing down the wealth of Mesopotamia there would be a large pilgrim traffic throughout the whole of the Turkish Empire, especially if the Trans-Asiatic railway included a branch diverging southward to Medina and Mecca. To a certain extent the German line and British line from Egypt to Basra may be said to be competing lines in respect of traffic from and to the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf, but experience shows that in great projects of this sort the mutual benefit is far greater than the interference with each other's traffic. Moreover, it may be confidently anticipated that the new trans-Asiatic railway will attract a great deal of traffic which would otherwise have passed over the Russian trans-Siberian line.

It would thus be extremely desirable from every point of view that the new line should be entered upon with German co-operation, more especially as the two projects will infallibly conduce to their mutual advantage. Sir Lepel Griffin, in his recent lecture at the Royal Society, held before the East India Association, laid stress on the expediency of Great Britain and Germany working hand in hand in this matter, and declared that nothing but good to both could result from such co-operation.

As to the political consequences of the line there can be no question. Southern Asia has undoubtedly been marked out by nature and the course of events as the real British sphere of influence, but it is astonishing how little has been done to take any effective steps to consolidate this influence. Proceeding from Egypt—that most important stepping-stone in the great waterway between England and India—we sail down the Red Sea, and thence, including the Suez Canal, British possessions on the African mainland, such as Suakin and the Egyptian coastlands and the Somali Coast Protectorate, we may take note of one or two British islands on the Red Sea littoral—Arabia—of Perim, the entrance to the Gulf of Aden, the Erythraean Sea, and the Gulf of Aden, that extraordinarily flourishing entrepot of Western and Oriental trade; and of various islands, including the Kuria Muria group, dotted along the southern shore of Arabia. All these are British, while the hinterland for a considerable distance round Aden and the valleys of Hadramaut to the east are as much British as the native States of India. The evidence of Mr. Theodore Best, amongst other authorities, is very striking. He states that the Shihir and Mokalla, the two principal ports of Hadramaut, are British dependencies. Muscat, as we know, is virtually under the suzerainty of Great Britain, while the whole of the Gulf, with its riparian tribes, is peopled by our gunboats, and British-Indian residents are posted at the chief towns.

At the head of the Gulf there is a very interesting port—that of Koweit, or Grane. It is the outlet of the trade of the interior of Arabia, viz.: Nejd, Jeddah, and the Hedjaz, and is a great emporium for dates, horses, and other produce conveyed thence down the Gulf, either in native boats to Persian or Arabian ports, or for transshipment to the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which are carried to Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta. The British trans-Asiatic railway line is constructed from Alexandria or Port Said across the neck of the huge Arabian peninsula and direct to the head of the Persian Gulf. Koweit would undoubtedly be its eastern terminus. It is one of the most important ports in Western Asia, and ought undoubtedly to form one of the regular ports of call of the British India steamers. Although neglected by European merchants, in 1870 it boasted a population of some 20,000, and native Arabians, who have been some dozen stone docks for the convenience of the shipping. When the House of Commons select committee recommended the construction of a railway down the Euphrates valley, with the view of opening up the interior of Mesopotamia to have been the southern terminus. But for the last thirty years the project has been allowed to lapse and languish in obscurity, so Koweit has remained unvisited. Last year, however, a German emissary arrived and remained there for some time, endeavouring to secure the promotion of British trade, and the appointment of a consular agent, as soon as the British India steamers can be induced to call at Koweit, would be a sensible and useful step.

As to Persia, matters stand differently. We all know how irritated the Russian press was at the Russian railway concession to Bagdad. The Novoye Vremya, in particular, declared that Russia could not be indifferent to the extension of the influence of other countries in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, and since then two notable events have occurred in the region to the west which have determined to have compensation somehow for the German concession. An ostentatious military mobilization has been made by Russia on the Herat frontier, and a loan of 2½ millions sterling concluded between the Shah's government and the Russian Bank at Tiflis, secured on the national Persian railway. Whether the former step was intended as a cover to the latter it is difficult to say, but neither of these bodies much good to British interests. Sir Lepel Griffin, whose position as chairman of the Imperial Bank has given him knowledge of the Eastern market, has said that the Russian step was intended as a cover to the latter it is difficult to say, but neither of these bodies much good to British interests. Sir Lepel Griffin, whose position as chairman of the Imperial Bank has given him knowledge of the Eastern market, has said that the Russian step was intended as a cover to the latter it is difficult to say, but neither of these bodies much good to British interests.

At the same time the coincidence of these Russian moves in Persia and Afghanistan—one fiscal and one strategic—is ominous. It shows clearly that Russia is determined to take Herat on its small province, and it also shows that she is preparing to spread her net over Persia within the sphere of influence of the latter. Our great object ought to be to ensure that this cardinal point in our policy is never lost sight of. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the present Viceroy of India, has laid down in the clearest way what this policy ought to be. Adverting to "the famous secret scheme for the invasion of India, drawn up by General Kropotkin (the present war minister) in 1885, and understood to be the officially accepted outline of the Russian advance in Central Asia," Mr. Curzon went on to observe:—"This can only be accomplished in either of two directions, by a war with Turkey and the capture of Bagdad, or by a

semi-peaceful advance through Persia. At the time that the Kropotkin memo was penned, a secret agreement was either concluded or sought to be concluded, by which the advance of a Russian column into Khurasan and Chirchik, by the assistance of Russia of the Gulf port of Bunder Abbas, and (I ask whether) the most recent railroad concession pressed for by Russian agents at Teheran did not postulate a maritime outlet at Chabbar, on the coast of Persian Baluchistan."

These remarks of the present Indian Viceroy are specially deserving of note at the present juncture, and I regard it as a most fortunate circumstance for India that she is ruled by one who has been at such extraordinary pains to master the neglected and much misunderstood elements of her foreign policy. He was careful even at that time, eight years ago, to draw attention to Russian designs on Bunder Abbas and Chirchik, and to the fact that the Russian advance in the Soviet, the Novoye Vremya, and the Rossiya are now insisting that their country ought to make for and occupy. At the same time Lord Curzon was uncompromisingly clear as to how Great Britain should regard such encroachment. He says:—"Such aggression could only be prosecuted in the teeth of international morality, in defiance of civilized opinion, and with the ultimate certainty of being met by the country that would ring from pole to pole."

A dictum like this, emanating from one who, since the death of Sir Henry Rawlinson, is certainly, apart from his present high office, our greatest expert in the politics of the East, cannot be too earnestly and immediately accepted. It is his deliberate and fearless opinion that such aggression ought to be treated by England as a casus belli, and it is impossible for those anxious for the security of our Asiatic dominions to reject such plain speaking. The harm done by the persistent silence of English Ministers is incalculable, as it encourages our rivals to formulate ever-increasing pretensions and demands. The British not only allow the Russian to be encouraged by England to occupy an ice-free port in the Gulf of Persia. The consequences of that fateful invitation cannot as yet be measured, but her descent to the shores of the Indian Ocean, and the undisturbed passage of her ships, is a question which will be of great importance to the British public in an anxious and indeterminate frame of mind as regards this great question, it appears to me the very best way to apply the subject would be to appoint a confidential committee of the House of Commons charged with the duty of "considering the strides made by foreign nations in the countries east and west of India, the railway and other concessions contemplated, and to examine the means by which British interests may best be safeguarded, having special heed to the opening of trade routes and the shortening of land communication between India and the East." The committee should be composed of one from the telegraph branch and another from the railway branch, and a third from the public department, and a fourth from the Indian branch. The committee should be charged with the duty of "considering the strides made by foreign nations in the countries east and west of India, the railway and other concessions contemplated, and to examine the means by which British interests may best be safeguarded, having special heed to the opening of trade routes and the shortening of land communication between India and the East."

What then is to be our future attitude towards Afghanistan? On this it is needless to waste much speculation. As to the Amir, there is no valid ground for impugning his loyalty to Great Britain. He has had his chronic squabbles with the foreign department of the Government of India, but with the Imperial Government he has been most faithful. His delinquency is to be found in the wrong throughout. Indian foreign policy has never been so conspicuously successful as to warrant us in inferring that our treatment of him has been wise. His delinquency is to be found in the wrong throughout. Indian foreign policy has never been so conspicuously successful as to warrant us in inferring that our treatment of him has been wise. His delinquency is to be found in the wrong throughout. Indian foreign policy has never been so conspicuously successful as to warrant us in inferring that our treatment of him has been wise.

While Abdurrahman is alive there is no strong likelihood of Russia plunging into hostilities, and even if she does, it will strengthen our position in Baluchistan and Persia, without forcing the Amir's hand in his own dominions. At the same time if Lord Curzon, who is personally known to the ruler of Afghanistan, could arrange to confer with him, and the general view of the meeting did not fall to be opportune and fruitful. As to Baluchistan, matters are getting interesting. It is now about twenty years that our influence has been supreme throughout that region, which previously owed only a vague allegiance to the Khan of Kalat. We are the paramount power in the region, and the British Government has been very anxious to bring about a settlement of the long-standing dispute between the British Government and the Khan of Kalat. 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